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COMPERS SCORPED.

THE "COMMON-GROUNDER" JEERED OFF COOPER UNION PLATFORM.

Intelligent Workingmen Take a Hand in the "Labor and Capital-Got-Together" Farce—Gompers Flounders So Badly That Chairman Yanks Him Off the Platform—Talks of Napoleon and Like Him Meets His Waterloo.

Wednesday night Cooper Union was less than half-filled, although the National Civic Federation had had the advantage of advertising, and had been puffed steadily for the past week. Added to this was a list of zealous luminaries billed to speak. There was Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, Felix Adler, besides other men who are less notorious characters. At eight o'clock there were a few hundred persons in the hall, and they were exercising, out loud, the most profound impatience. At about that time a rumor was circulated to the effect that the Mayor of Christ Church, New Zealand, was present and wished the fact to be unknown. The audience did not care for a New Zealand mayor, and commenced to howl for the speakers.

Within the hall there was a force of twenty-five policemen, and outside was a force of eighteen. The reason for this unusual protection was not evident until later, and as the largest size of officers in stock had been sent, there seemed to be more police than audience. As it said, to their credit, that they were the only ones in the auditorium that behaved in a quiet and dignified manner.

At 8:15 Mr. Charles Sprague Smith took an attitude beside the reading desk and waved his hand in a commanding way. He said in a forlorn manner that he had been asked to preside, but that as yet there was nothing over which he could preside. Some time earlier in the evening, the speakers had gone out to get a "bite," and presumably they were still biting, as they had not turned up. He then turned to the police and said that their presence there was not needed as the meeting was peaceable in all its intention. He then invited the police to be seated but they stood at attention, as little concerned as though they knew they were to be purged the next instant by the Committee of Fifteen of which Mr. Smith is a member.

When Mr. Smith retired the audience commenced to chatter, and then it commenced to clap. No matter how bad the speakers might be, they were preferable to sitting looking at the empty stage of Cooper Union. Some persons refused either to clap or to look at the stage. They drifted out, and never came back. Some others fell asleep, and still others walked about the hall. Beyond this there were no manifestations of illwill because of the insult and trial of patience to which they had been subjected by the still biting committee.

At last, some time after 8:30, the speakers wandered onto the stage. The audience did not mind that, even to the extent of a solitary greeting. Ten minutes more elapsed before operations were commenced, and then once more Mr. Smith had the delight, to him, of talking. He said, as is usual under such circumstances and with such chairman, that he wished to make a few remarks. Then he went on to make them. He talked about the French Revolution, he quoted Goethe in the original, and then translated about his visits there, and he hopped back to some imaginary land which must have existed at least two centuries ago. He looked real nice on the stage, but the audience much preferred him elsewhere, and told him so in that polite but forcible way that audiences sometimes have. However, Smith continued, and would have continued had he been allowed. In closing, he said: "Not he who preaches revolution, not he who seeks to array class against class is the pioneer of the democracy of the future, it is the builder of the nobler state of life, but rather he who seeks to bring the different sections of society together, so that they shall understand each other better, so that they may co-work together—he is the pioneer of that great estate." (tremendous applause from one man, who awoke to find that the meeting had opened.)

John Mitchell had added a pair of new shoes to his Baxter street Prince Albert, and they squeaked as he walked to the front. He was more ill at ease than he was on Tuesday, and instead of being the supplicating fakir, he was the humble "labor" leader up before a working class audience. What he had to say, he had already said the day before. A speech that was good enough for the Chamber of Commerce was good enough for Cooper Union. In the Chamber of Commerce it was received with silence or with slight applause. In Cooper Union it was received with derision. Mitchell in a moment was at sea, and he clutched and struggled, but without avail. He was laughed at, and his measure taken for a much smaller hat.

His attitude before the working class and his attitude before the capitalist class formed an excellent contrast. He could fool neither, but one could use him, and the other would not. He sung the old song of bring capital and labor together, and the crowd caught him up on it. He was terribly frightened, and his neck sunk in with the excess of his fright. He said: "It is the duty of every good citizen to give his best, his

nobles effort to bring about better relations between employer and employee. (Voice—How can that be?) I know that there are those who believe that there can be no common interest between employer and employee (applause), and cries of "That's right"; but this I want to say, that I don't want the working people to wait with all its misery until some one works out its problems for them."

The audience by this time was laughing heartily, and Mitchell, instead of trying to fight or bluff it out, cut his speech short, and sat down trembling in every limb.

Then there was a thin slice of Smith. Smith wanted to say more, but he thought better of it, and introduced Adler, who came forward and mildly amused those present by talking without moving his upper lip. His contention was nothing in particular. He believed in arbitration, and conciliation, and physical culture. He also believed that much good might be accomplished in some old way or other, but as he was affected by the depressing air of gloom that had settled on the meeting, he did not bother about saying what the thing to do was. He quoted Sidney Webb to the effect that English workingmen are in the habit of cutting down their own wages. Then he closed by saying: "Surely necessity is upon us to attempt to elevate the condition of the mass of the people of this country, because without social betterment the hope of the permanence of public institutions is illusory."

Then commenced the fun. Gompers did not have a railing to hide behind, and when he stepped forth on the stage, his very appearance excited laughter. His peculiar in-kneeling manner him look like a broad shouldered letter X, with a quarter keg of beer resting on top for a head. His "bite" had also affected him. His face looked like a liver that had been bleached to a banana yellow. His mind also was livery, and when he commenced, the reason for the unusual force of police came to light. It was feared by those who had the meeting in charge, that the Socialist Labor Party might ask a few unpleasant questions of the fakirs, and the Socialist Labor Party did. It drove Gompers, first, into a hole, and then drove him off the stage, waving his arms and shouting like a demented demijohn.

(Gompers' speech, which follows here, is from a stenographic report, and is complete and accurate in every word and in every particular.)

"Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: It should be the object and aim of every intelligent man—and I have endeavored to follow it during my life—to observe events and absorb some of the knowledge that they bring. And from this study I find that there is one vein running all through the human race, which is perceptible plainly to those who look beneath the surface, that those in the world's history who have been the brrrrr-ah-gaarrts!!!—those who have been continually declaring war upon all, have usually been impotent to accomplish anything or have themselves been cowedwaaarrddress in the struggles of the human family. The man, or the organization of men, that is strong, or possesses strength, doesn't boast of it. Doesn't attempt to brrowwbeet his fellowmen, but who recognizes that with strength comes not only powerwrrrr, but the responsibility. He, or they, possessing power, and using that power wantonly, deserve to be shorn of that power."

"There was a time, and I know of it quite well, when the organizations of labor were not tabooed, [so he said], when the organizations of labor were not only regarded as intensely hostile to the interests of the people, but the man who held a card of membership in his union found the doors of his friends and so-called respectable society shut in his face. [Applause.] That day is happily past. It is now somewhat more fashionable to be union men. And the world of labor is fast realizing that, if the workers, or the people of our country, entertain the hope for the maintenance of liberty in our time, or the hope for freedom for the children of the future, we must be organized as wage-earners of our country. [Four and a half claps of applause, twelve men got out.]

"I grant you that there is a very great change in the public judgment and opinion regarding the movement of labor. At one time some held the belief that nothing was satisfactory to the workers except the extinction of all wealth. [Derisive laughter, and contemptuous applause.] We-I, there's no telling for taste. Some people will have so far bidden good-bye to their reason as to applaud the suspicion for the extinction of wealth—[Great laughter and satirical applause.] Voice calls out: "Give it to the people it belongs to." Great and long continued applause. Policemen goes to the man and the chairman steps to front of the platform. Gompers in violent agitation stammers: N-o-o, n-o-o; no, no; no, no. I—I-I want to say to you, my fur-fur-fur-furrien-nd! [Audience goes on laughing and chairman calls: Order, please.] One lone man in a meek, store-clerk voice says: "Put him out." Gompers continues: "Undoubtedly, we-we-will-give it—people who—people who—[His floundering is something fearful.] —to the people to whom it belongs to [sic] —[Voice calls: "Whom does it belong to?"] All right, that is what we want, but—but—there are some who simply talk it while others who are working and struggling and making the sacrifices —[Applause from a few men who were sent there for the purpose. The rest of the

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DELLE AND JANN.

JUNIUS REFRESHES THEIR MEMORY ON PAST BUT NOT OLD HISTORY.

Hunting for the Wicked Witch—No. 7 and the "Volkszeitung"—Delle's Memory Refreshed—No. 7's Prestige Gone—Weickum's Gratitude—Washerwoman Jann's Memory Refreshed—Down With Organized Scabbery.

My last letter evidently worked like a bombshell. What cries of terror, of indignation, and also of sympathetic pity for the heavily hit "Charlie"! The bomb exploded just at the moment when deepest depression reigned among the praetorian guard of our chieftain Otto Delle. To the shock of the so unexpected sacking that he got from the "Volkszeitung," was added the wounds of the fragments of the exploding bomb. Suddenly there was howling and gnashing of teeth in the ranks of the otherwise so happy and well-paid family of the Philistines of No. 7. "Oh," cried these, "that is the handiwork of the De Leonists, who, unfortunately, are still in our midst! Let us annihilate these infamous fellows!"

HUNTING FOR THE "WITCH." When in a German village a storm has wrought havoc, wicked bores utilize the opportunity to injure their enemies by declaring that the storm was an affliction inflicted upon them because "there is a witch among us." To "find the witch" is never hard for such people. So now, The washerwoman of the "Volkszeitung," Jann, whispered a name in the ear of foreman Weickum, as that of the author of those Junius revelations about No. 7. The washerwoman in question went so far as to say at the meeting: "The scamps [oh, there is of them more than one], these criminals against the Union should be unmasked, and packed off to where they belong." (Probably to the bureau at No. 90 Park Row, among the unemployed.)

NO. 7 AND THE "VOLKSZEITUNG." The indignation meeting, Wednesday, May 1, turned out a fizzle. Otto Delle declared that he declined to re-enter the "Volkszeitung" as foreman. He contended himself with a declaration on the part of the meeting that he was a "competent man." As he was dismissed from the "Volkszeitung" on the ground of incapacity to get the paper out in time, he needed the declaration of his ring in the Union as balm to his wounded "dignity."

The Committee of No. 7, that waited upon the meeting of the "Volkszeitung" Association on the previous Monday made its report on that Wednesday meeting. It was, in substance, that people who are not compositors have a limited understanding. Particularly our ex-President Solomon Becker was highly indignant at the tone of the "fire-eating Socialists" at the said Association's meetings towards the "honorable representative of so progressive a body as No. 7." (Sic.) Of course, people who sport such talented metaphors as Mr. Becker is in the habit of doing, should not be surprised if they fail to be appreciated. Did Becker really imagine he could impose upon the members of the said Association by wildly rolling his gorilla-eyes, and rolling off his mouth the hair-raising parallel between the rich woman, who bequeathed \$10,000 to her dog, and the "Volkszeitung" that sacks a man after he had served it 23 years?

DELLE'S MEMORY REFRESHED. Becker put his foot in badly when he said that. His reminder that Delle had been allowed to work 23 years on the "Volkszeitung" reminded everyone that No. 7 should rather be thankful to the "Volkszeitung" for having put up so long with Delle. More than eleven years ago, the then President Bernhard apostrophized this Delle, at a largely attended meeting of the Union, with these words: "Because I did not allow myself to be used as your blind tool, because I refused to obey you, Delle, implicitly, you declare me unfit to continue as President of No. 7. May be that I do not possess the knowledge that you do for this office. Nevertheless, I am an excellent compositor; you, Delle, are a 'farmer.' You are a bungler at your trade. So then, with you 'farmers' I am now through." Delle then quietly swallowed the charge of his being a bungler at his trade. Today, the same Delle affects great indignation thereat.

NO. 7'S PRESTIGE GONE. A few hot-spurs wished to drive No. 7 to the point of compelling the re-instatement of Delle by means of a strike. These gentlemen were cooled down with the information that No. 7 had forfeited its prestige among the workmen. Delle withdrew his demand for re-instatement. He knows best why. Perhaps his friend "Charlie" will furnish him some job or other on the "Morgen Journal," if only the job of expert spittoon-cleaner, in return for the kindness of Mr. Weickum in making it impossible for Delle's son to earn his living as a Linotype machinist.

WEICKUM'S GRATITUDE. Delle's son, be it known, worked for a few days on the "Morgen Journal" as a machinist to oversee the Linotypes. Even first-class machinists openly declare that it is hard for them to work in the "Morgen Journal." All the harder must the job have been to Delle's son, seeing that

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A "SCHLAMASSEL" COMMITTEE.

Is Appointed to See What, If Anything, Can Be Done for the Dying "Volkszeitung."

Last Monday evening the Volkszeitung Association held an adjourned meeting. It was the continuation of the meeting last reported in these columns in which the question of the dismissal of Delle took up the whole time. Last Monday's meeting concerned the Association more directly. It was held to receive the report of the Board of Directors. Those who attended the series of adjourned meetings, held continuously during the months of January, February and March, 1899, when the Association was preparing to try the game of monkeying with the Buzz-Saw of the Fighting S. L. P., are forcibly reminded of those days by the scenes that now are enacted. There is this difference, however: in '99 the conspirators were united in the belief that they could Timbooctoo the S. L. P., and despite all warnings, went it high-handedly. Now the conspirators are rent in fragments; their game having failed ignominiously and expensively for them, they are tearing up one another.

The ball started with the report of the Board. Mr. Bernuda Potatoes Nagle read a statement to the effect that the business done by the "Volkszeitung" was brilliant (jeers, hootings); that the only deficit was caused by their so-called English weekly "ah," "ah," from several voices; that nevertheless the "Volkszeitung" was \$5,000 in arrears for paper, and that of the large amount which it owes on moneys loaned to it, \$1,500 were now being demanded of it. It accordingly turned out that the "brilliant business" showed a pressing deficit of \$6,500, demanded because of the growing knowledge that the paper is dying.

A score of members jumped to their feet. Pandemonium started with only full of order, in the midst of which a few Socialist Labor Party men, who are members and stockholders and were present were continuously treated to ribald language. They exercised a good deal of self-restraint, did not open their mouths and took careful note of the way the corporation endeavored to prevent stockholders from being posted on the business of the Corporation, and how the Board was suppressing information.

This was conspicuous when a member asked for information upon a statement that he had heard made to the effect that, at the "Volkszeitung" Conference, a member of the Board had admitted that the circulation of the "Volkszeitung" was steadily declining and was now barely 5,000. The Board refused to answer, and after much hemming and hawing gave as an excuse that there were "spies present"—stockholders are referred to as spies and information regarding their property is reserved for a favored few!!!

But the rage of the members at the way things were going on in the "Volkszeitung" burst through anyhow. "Retrenchment!" was the cry. The dismissal was demanded of one of the Editors, the celebrated "borer from within" and critic of ballet dancers, Grunzig. He was pronounced a superfluous piece of furniture. His fellow intellectual cripples, Schlueter and Jonas, of the alleged "editorial staff," jumped to his support, and got scratched for their pains.

"Miss Isen's salary was unnecessarily raised," complained another, "and that was done," yelled the complainant, "because she is the daughter of one of the assistant editors."

Another declared that Typographia No. 7 had abandoned its demands for the reinstatement of Delle simply because it was believed that the Board was running for a fall, that the Board wanted a fig with No. 7 simply to furnish the "Volkszeitung" with a pretext to die. He wanted to know why the members were kept in the dark on that.

"Yes," yelled one of the old guard, "the Board has lied to us. It kept on telling us that we were winning everything in court, and now it turns out that we have lost everything, we are badly beaten, we have not won a thing, and have to pay through the nose!"

One expressed it as his conviction that things could not go on that way. Patching up with loans and taxing unions was played out. The German unions were tired of that, all the more because of "that millstone around our necks of that English weekly. Let at least that dead weight go! But even so the unions can't and won't stand any more bleed-ing."

Upon that, Alexander Jonas rose. Comical statistics are the gentleman's forte. He, it will be remembered, was the genius who strapped (statistically) a per capita of \$100 additional tax on the back of every workman, woman and child. He jumped up with some fresh statistics. "If the unions talk that way," he said, "then are they great ingrates. Why, thanks to the 'Volkszeitung,' the unions have gained \$10,000,000 in wages!" The workmen members rushed with their hands into their pockets in search of their per capita of that ten million dollars. They are searching for it yet.

Also the shysters to whose evil council the Board had given a willing ear came in for their share. They were denounced as greedy, unfit and more to that effect. And long and prolonged was the howl against these wretches for the hole they helped the Corporation into.

But it was not only the shysters who were attacked. The Timbooctoors attacked each other. Each threw the blame on the other, and the sorry figure of Egyptian Onions Nagle, who surely bears a large part of the blame on account of his stupidity and conceit, kept bobbing up every little while, weeping,

CHARETTE'S OPEN LETTER

TO THE "TRADES-UNIONISTS" AND WORKINGMEN OF DALLAS, TEXAS.

For Writing It, He Has Been Hounded By the Entire Pack of Labor Skates In the State of Texas; And the "Labor Journal," Which Published the Letter Has Fallen Under the Ban of the Organized Scabbery.

Following is the Open Letter to the trades-unionists and workingmen of Dallas, Texas, as published February 8, 1901, by Mr. A. J. Charette in the Dallas Labor Journal.

This is the letter that has caused Mr. Charette to be hounded down by the labor skates of Texas, and which resulted in the repudiation by the Dallas Trades Assembly of the Labor Journal, because its editor, Mr. James T. Denton, gave it space in the paper's columns. Mr. Charette is now an affiliated member of the S. L. P. Section Houston.

CHARETTE'S OPEN LETTER.

Fellow Craftsmen of the Trades-Unionists:

At the last meeting of the Dallas Trades Assembly, I announced my retirement from official connection with the American Federation of Labor. At that meeting I had not time to give the reasons for my action.

For more than eighteen years I have devoted by energies, time and money to conscientious effort in the cause of organized labor, because I believed that through the organization of the workers into a federated union of crafts was to be achieved not only the amelioration of labor, but its final emancipation from the exploitations of the capitalist class. As through a glass darkly I perceived the class struggle and fondly hoped that the "pure and simple" trades-union movement, occupying the economic field only, was adequate to the purpose in view.

A deeper study of the conditions that obtain has convinced me of the futility of the pure and simple movement to ever give labor radical and permanent relief. But there is in existence an industrial labor organized movement whose purpose and plans, carried to fruition, will give to the workingman justice, the pure and simple trades union denies to him. I refer to the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance and its adjunct organization, the Socialist Labor party. This concrete organization takes cognizance of the political as well as the industrial field of action and thus includes the entire plan of economies.

I believe that economic justice is inherently the right of everyone who lives on the earth, and who if not incapacitated by sickness or deformity, is willing to do his or her share of the social labor of production. I believe that nature intends that every one should have and enjoy all that the labor of his hand and brain produces, and that under modern conditions of the social division of labor, due to improved machinery, each worker should have the full measure of the value his toil produces.

As society is now constituted, the laborer receives only a small fraction of the value of his labor product, while seventy-five per cent, or more, of it is appropriated by a class who produce nothing and whose only "labor" consists of devising means for getting still more of the laborer's product and trading that product among themselves.

I have come to understand that as long as working people concede that the interests of the capitalist and of the laboring men are the same, as long as they refuse to understand and recognize the existence of the class struggle, so long will they continue to be exploited by the capitalist class and expropriated from what material wealth they create, and just so long must they remain pure and simple wage slaves, with an ever lowering standard of living.

As long as the capitalist system obtains, the pure and simple trades union must be and remain an integral part

whining, moaning, bellowing "explaining" and thereby tangling up things more. Finally there were so many demands for reductions of salaries and insults heaped upon the editors and other officials, that they all declared their "readiness to resign." But yet they hung on. Nagle, he of Bernuda potatoes and Egyptian onions celebrity, sniveled out his woes. "I only have trouble; I have to plank out \$1,000 more; I am ready to resign; we had to start the law suits you compelled the Board to proceed; if we had not, you would have kicked us all out," etc., etc.

The hour to adjourn had arrived and the members found themselves in one another's hair, with—in Timbooctoo style—two distinct motions before the house: One was to begin retrenching by sacking the illustrations Grunzig, the other was to raise funds by an assessment of \$5 on each member. Finally, a substitute for both was adopted by appointing a "Committee on Schlamassel," that is, a "Committee on Hard Luck." The committee is to go down into the Volkszeitung Slough of Despond, investigate the adventures that are crowding upon the concern, recommend the medicine that they may think proper to allay the dying thing's last hours.

of it, no matter how much effort be made to bring about ameliorating conditions by legislation. Arbitration courts, such as is contemplated by the pending bill in the Texas Legislature, will avail the workers nothing, and must be the most farcical kind of a proposition.

This is true, because all legislation is class legislation, and is enacted to subserve the interests of the ruling class. To-day the capitalist class has possession of the law-making powers, and that class never will be induced to make laws that will injure the capitalist system's interests. And the spectacle of a pure and simple organization of labor, which tolerates no political discussion in its deliberative bodies, going on its knees in supplication to its enemies and begging a bone now and then, would be ludicrous, if it were not pitiable and so grave a matter to the human race.

I renounce official connection with the federated labor union, in order to identify my interests with a labor organization that has the good sense to see that if any actually beneficial legislation is wanted, it must be had through the seizure by a working, class-conscious proletariat of the powers of government, and making laws that will give just rights to all men, because under such laws as socialism contemplates, all men will become socially productive laborers.

There are many more reasons why the pure and simple trades union program can never prove effectual, than I have here opportunity to tell of. The most potent that appeals to me is the fact that the capitalist class, entrenched behind their bulwarks of class legislation, and in the name of vested rights, have arrogated to themselves special privileges and the ownership of the sources and means of production and distribution—the lands and mines, and improved labor-saving machinery and highways of commerce.

Because of these, and because there are two or three or four laborers to every job, these thugs and commercial brigands are able to say what wages we shall work for, and they only give us who are given a chance to exercise our skill, enough to barely exist. The unemployed they use as an economic slave driver who ever stand ready to take our places when we "strike," with the alternative of starvation.

Against this proposition, pure and simple trades-unionism can never open its mouth. The capitalist is the master, for if we all join the union and stand in a universal strike, the owners of the machines simply wait until we are starved into submission, and then raise prices on the products of our labor, for what our toil produces, to make up for lost time, and our standard of living is lowered by the very weapon we use in the vain effort to better our own condition.

As the trade union exists to-day, it presents no solidarity, or if it did, it would not be able to use it advantageously, because it refuses to utilize the only weapon available. In its pure and simple ignorance of economies, it not only ignores the political means but refuses to listen to those who would teach. It goes by the card three hundred and sixty-four days in the year and scales it on the three hundred and sixty-fifth, when the only weapon it can wield for its emancipation is placed in its hand—the ballot.

The pure and simple trades union as it now exists, is an integral part of the capitalist system, and it has actually become the organized tool of the capitalist class, to keep workingmen in ignorance of economic truth, and to perpetuate in power its most inveterate enemy.

Even more, experience has demonstrated to me that its officers—those who mold its destiny—are as a rule simply the lieutenants of the capitalist class, one way or another, in the pay of that class. And these leaders, instead of clearing the workers out of error, are clearing the way to still more abject bondage of the workers. This I aver to be true of the American Federation of Labor, from its president down.

In substantiation, I will cite some incidents. In the State of New York, the law forbids railroad men to work more than ten hours a day. The companies disregarded it, and in 1892 there was a strike at Buffalo to enforce it. Thereupon, Governor Flower, who himself had signed the act, sent the State militia to Buffalo to help the railroad capitalists to break the law, incidentally to commit assault and battery with intent to kill, as they actually did, upon the union workmen. Jacob Cantor was a State Senator at the time, and he hastened to applaud Gov. Flower's brutal violation of his oath of office as a patriotic act in the "defense of law and order."

At a subsequent campaign, this same Cantor, being a candidate for re-election, the New York Daily News, an organ of his political faith, published an autograph letter addressed to him and intended to be an endorsement of him by Labor, and the letter contained this passage: "If any one says you are not a true friend of Labor, he says what is not true." And that letter was signed by Mr. Samuel Gompers, "President of the American Federation of Labor."

Was the consideration for that letter merely the "love and affection" of Senator Cantor?

Again in Washington there is a son of a "great" labor leader with a government job. He is truly "non-partisan." Democrats may go, and Republicans may come, but he goes not. Republicans may go, and Democrats may come, but he goes not. The Democratic and Republican capitalists may fight like cats and dogs, but on one thing they fraternize like cooling doves, to wit, to keep that son of the "great" labor

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THE NINE-HOUR DAY.

THE CLAIMS MADE REGARDING IT, AND THE FACTS IN THE MATTER.

President O'Connell's Statements Analyzed in Light of Actual Occurrences. Their False and Misleading Character Demonstrated—A Movement Built Mainly on Claims—Mass Meeting of New Trades Unionists Machinists.

The time draws near in which the officials of the International Association of Machinists will have to make good their nine hour bluff.

Though they claim to have 100,000 machinists in line, they have sent out twenty organizers, who will be assisted by five organizers of the A. F. of L.

Judging from their dupes of old number as many as they profess; if they do, why then this activity? They claim in addition that the "shorter workday is conceded in several cities," and then to prove the assertion they print an agreement of one lone firm in Detroit. (See Machinists' Journal for May.)

The fact is that the nine hour movement is built mainly on claims. The officials of the International Association of Machinists are like the old time politicians, who in the face of defeat, claimed they had carried the country.

President O'Connell, in his speech at Arlington Hall, New York City, claimed that "all the manufacturers in Connecticut are coming our way." Again, in his Faneuil Hall, Boston, speech, he said: "If you want the nine hour day you can have it. You have never asked for it. The employers are willing to give it to you, but they are afraid you will strike against them, should they grant you the nine hour day."

These claims were made for the purpose of fostering in the rank and file of the machinists the belief that the nine hour day was easy of attainment. In fostering this belief O'Connell's conduct is not short of criminal; for nowhere, not even in Connecticut, have the employers intimated a willingness to grant the nine hour day. In fact, the reverse has been the case. In Bridgeport, Conn., for instance, the employers have formed a "machinists' association" and are discharging union men working in behalf of the nine hour day. In New Haven, the Winchester Arms Co., a concern employing 2,500 men has by means of a notice, shown unmistakable opposition to the "shorter work day."

Outside of the State of Connecticut, it is much the same. In Buffalo, 1,500 machinists are out on strike for the nine hour day. Minor firms with rush work, have given in; but the large firms and corporations, organized into the Manufacturers' Association, refuse to yield. At the Brooks Locomotive Works, at Dunkirk, N. Y., also a strike is on to force the acceptance of the demands. In Amsterdam, N. Y., the Inman shops are closed down for the same reason. In Watertown, N. Y., machinists are being discharged for presenting agreements. In New York City, R. Hoe & Co. have broadly intimated that they will not grant the demand. At Scranton, Pa., and Utica, N. Y., the D. L. & W. Road refuses to comply, as does the Illinois Central at Chicago, while the Lehigh Valley at Wilkesbarre, Pa., has the matter "under consideration," and most likely will keep it there, as it is now over three weeks since the demands were presented.

Nine hour day strikes have failed in Bridgeport, N. J., Omaha, Neb., Butte, Montana, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Milwaukee, Wis., and Honolulu, Hawaii.

In the face of this array of facts covering cases extending from the Atlantic out into the Pacific, what becomes of the preposterous claims that "the shorter work day is conceded in several cities," and that "if you (machinists), want the nine hour day you can have it?"

The officials of the International Association have made claims before. One year ago they caused the report to be spread that they had secured by agreement with The National Metal Trades Association, alleged to represent thirty per cent of the employers "a nine hour day with ten hours' pay." The agreement in question provided for no such thing. It was an agreement that permitted the employment of non-union men at the discretion of the employer. It granted nine hours a day after May 15th WITHOUT MAKING ANY STIPULATION AS TO PAY. It left the division of the time with the employers. It, finally, left the management and the production of the shop in unrestricted control of the employers, promising in return "a fair day's work for a fair day's pay."

O'Connell is now using this agreement. In places where nine-hours are demanded, with ten hours' pay, he states that "the National Metal Trades Association, representing thirty per cent of the employers have already granted our demands," thus permitting an inference that is decidedly untrue!

How this agreement has worked in a few shops in New York and vicinity is well known. The employers, taking advantage of the clause relating to the division of time, have so divided the nine-hour day, as to cut off all the time allowances for washing and cleaning up.

(Continued on Page 3.)

SEEK "COMMON GROUND."

FLEECERS AND THEIR LABOR LIEUTENANTS DISCUSS METHODS.

Organized Scabbery Gives Testimony of Its Usefulness to Capital—Gompers, Mitchell & Co. Broach Schemes to Further Shackle Labor—"Deal With the 'Union' and We'll Do the Rest," the Burden of the Fakirs Song.

Forty-one persons, eight of whom were speakers, sixteen reporters, one artist, three messenger boys, two employees, and eleven audience assembled in the Chamber of Commerce Tuesday to talk and listen to the persons whom the National Civic Federation had selected. "Arbitration, conciliation, mediation" were bandied backwards and forwards, and the audience dismissed itself one by one until only the reporters, who were earning their money, and the men who had not a chance to speak were left.

The purpose of the meeting was to find some "common ground for capital and labor." On this common ground capital and labor were to settle all their differences, be good to each other, and develop that peace and good will that are so necessary, if capital would make big profits, and labor would earn big wages. "Industrial peace" was supposed to have been the topic whereby the other things could be discussed, but the matter soon left the field of discussion, and became a bid on the part of a few labor fakirs for capitalist consideration.

Samuel Gompers, minus a number of letters in his spoken words, was the chairman. He looked more like a worn-out billy goat than ever, and his hair, or hairs, falls like a fibre door-mat over a wrought iron fence. His beautifully developed lips had the same long, forward-reaching motion, and his face writhed and twisted like the congested mass of worms that boys carry when they go fishing. He had much work to keep his voice from becoming natural, but as the occasion was, to him, a momentous one, he did not consider his work ill-spent.

It is a strange indictment of the sense of honor in the working class that in the year 1901 Gompers should be president of an organization that purports to be a labor organization. In every word, and in every act, he is a scoundrel. You can read it in his face, the face of a moral prostitute, of a mental jelly fish, the face of one who has instincts, but to whom neither honest nor right dealing is known. He buzzed his little song of how much "organized labor" could and would do for organized capital, if organized capital would only permit it.

He spoke long enough to drive part of the audience away, and his place was taken by Bishop Potter, the man who is "cleaning" the city. Potter has recovered somewhat from the mode of life to which he is naturally prone, but his face still bore the marks of hard "study," and his listless manner told a tale that words cannot tell. He said nothing in particular, but he exemplified the methods of the parasite who bids for applause, and hopes he will not offend while he does you.

Much interest centered in John Mitchell. In appearance he is worthy of all his cowardly acts. He is slight and swarthy. His manner is guarded, sneaky, insinuating, and uncertain despite his care. His tale, or experience, was that the capitalist would do well to deal directly with the labor leader, as the labor leader usually had complete control of the union. He was dressed in a Barter street Prince Albert with imitation silk facings, but it did not make him look any where nearly as dignified as Gompers is when he goes to sleep.

O'Connell was the slickest fakir of them all, but much water has been told on his voice, and though groomed for the occasion he was shaky. Keefe, of Chicago, is a fat man, with a fat voice, and the ignorant bearing of a boor into whom "polite society" has kicked a little lick-spittle deference. Justi should have been a labor fakir, but as he has a job dealing with them he is not out of place. Flint has but a scanty nose, and his whiskers do not grow high enough to cover the defect, but as they are most eccentric whiskers and do whimsical things as they repose on his countenance, attention is drawn away from the lack of nose.

Gompers fell asleep while others were talking, but it was not an inspiring sight to see his throat puffed out as his head fell back. In fact the throat looked like a belly of a dead fish, and produced a most unpleasant impression. To this dead feeling were added the tomb-like appearance of the Chamber of Commerce, the sickly palor of Gompers' skin, the unsanitary aspect of the Rev. Potter, and the sepulchral tone that all the speakers thought it necessary to assume.

From the speeches that are given, it will be seen that from "labor's" standpoint the whole thing was a downright prostitution of the name of unionism. Not a single fakir but what told how much might be won if the "labor leader" was used properly. Capital had its head scratched in the hope that it would grunt approval of the acts of the A. F. of L. Capital was petted and coddled, and it was promised a complete prostration of labor, if only capital would listen to the "union." There was enough furnished in the hour and a half talk to sink the pure and simple union deeper than the ninth circle of Hades if the working class would read the words aright.

Gompers offered to do his share, and all the other speakers offered to do their share in trying the striking arm of the working class. The whole burden of their song was to take the right to decide any point away from the rank and file, and place that power in the hands of a committee whose decision or agreement with the employer should be final. It was an emasculation of the working

class, a complete betrayal of it, and it was also a manifestation of the fact that the labor fakir thinks so little of the intelligence of his men that he dares enter any such discussion, and advocate any such measures.

The vagrancy of the whole crew stood out in glaring contrast with the cool, easy and cynical attitude of the representatives of brother capital. The latter were there because they believe that the fakir has something to offer. Some of the fakirs waved figures around and told how many men they represented, but this was only when they wished to enforce the idea of bringing about industrial peace by giving absolute power to themselves.

The economics vented was as unwholesome as the ones who did the venting. Each person outdid each other person in ignorance and in antiquated ideas. Each represented one side of a dying order of things, and each clung to the very craft whose sinking must carry him down with it. The fakir was as blind as the ones in whose interests he fakes. He had as little conception of what the modern tendency in industry means. He had as little power to grasp the principle of modern events. Potter illustrated this when he said that he feared the trust. Flint illustrated it when he said that in America we can produce more cheaply than the Chinese who do not receive one-fifth as much wages as the American workman receives. Keefe illustrated it when he said that his organization was in the habit of furnishing scabs, even when members of his organization were the ones who were out on strike.

The temporary chairman introduced Gompers as permanent chairman with the remark that "we have reached that plane of civilization where other means than those of brute force can be utilized in settling difficulties between employer and employee." The man who made this remark looked capable of nothing but brute force.

Gompers, on rising to take the chair, received five claps of applause, which he rolled lovingly around his tongue. Gompers opened his remarks by stating that he did not intend to take up their time with a speech, recognizing that they were busy men and many of them working overtime. However, he went on at such length it seemed it would be interminable. He said in part:

"When I speak of the men engaged in the movement of the organization of the wage-earners of the country, I do not want you to infer for a moment that that is the alpha and omega of our efforts [the twisting of "alpha and omega" through his writhing fishworm lips was painful]; it is simply a means to accomplish an end, and that end is an injustice to no one on earth. We believe that with the growth of our organizations, with the demonstration to the world that we are capable of self-government, that we are capable of restraint, that we are responsible for our utterances and are as good as our word [with a significant look to the gathered capitalists], we hope we are coming to a time when the employers of labor understand that the safest, the wisest peace in industry is obtained by the joint agreement or organized capitalists and organized laborers."

"The movement of the workers is going on with greater rapidity than ever before. It is going along on p-r-r-accept-lik lines; it deals less with spekulativ theories (looks solemn) and commends its attention to the p-r-r-accept-lik actions and performances."

"There are large vistas of opportunities open to us as a nation. There is no reason in the world with all the opportunities in our country why this continent of America cannot indeed be not only the farm, but in being the farm and the workshop we insist, as workers, that we shall not only be regarded as wealth producers, to the detriment and to the loss of the consideration that we are men with hearts (weeps) and s-o-h-o-l-l-s (tear strikes floor with loud report), with hopes and aspirations and sympathies, and with all the human attr-r-ubutes."

Here, seeing the audience getting restless, he reluctantly cut it off and introduced Bishop Potter with much fawning and scraping.

Potter began by "paying a tribute" to the hospitality and philanthropy of the Chamber of Commerce, referring, among other things, to the fact that in its rooms the committee on arbitration on which the bishop served in various disputes between Labor and Capital met (omitting, however, to say how he did the workers every shot).

He continually made a sipping or smacking with his lips. It seemed to be a reminiscence of the many dinners he had enjoyed in the Chamber, and his mind dwelt on it with more loving fondling than it did with the work in hand.

Continuing, he said:

"The relation of organized labor and of efforts to recognize organized labor and of efforts to harmonize what is called Capital, or accumulated force, with organized labor, is something concerning which undoubtedly the Third Estate, as concerned in the whole question—that is, I mean to say the great mass of the people—has held its mind in suspense, and it is proper—if it is proper at all, that I should speak here, sir (looking at Gompers) because I represent that Third Estate—there is in this question, this issue, the employer on the one hand, and the workman on the other, and there is the vast body of the people, neither employers nor employees—if we persist in employing that detestable word which, I am sorry to see smeared over the cap of the men employed by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company—I think I should much prefer to call it "working-man"—between the employers and the employees, who have no personal or private interest in it, but who have the larger interest which belongs to citizenship and the interest in common with their fellowmen. To these I think I may venture to say the Labor Problem has been a most occult one. The relation of organized labor to the ordinary and peaceful ordering of life has been to many of them a kind of menace, and the way in which organized labor has expressed itself in emergencies has helped to confirm that impression."

"On the other hand, nothing has been more inspiring than the growth of principle which has been represented in the efforts of a small body of men in this city with which I have been working for some years—I mean mediation and conciliation, for whatever those who are not members of labor organizations may have learned from that experience, we have learned what you have said, sir (looking towards Gompers, who sheds a case-hardened ballet-girl smile), the steady growth in the intelligence of workingmen, and above all—what I think most surprising of all in the situation—their open-mindedness ["ooopen-mindedness" with a swave, delicate catarrhal accent.] It is upon this that we must build the hope of any federation or movement such as that which is projected here to-day. If on either hand there is mental opacity or prejudice, the organization will be of little value."

He then went on to say that things were radically different industrially from seventy-five years ago, stated that what was needed was more light on the questions growing out of the change, and went on to quote Henry Ward Beecher as saying that the next worst thing to not helping a poor man was to help him, meaning that he demoralized him. "And in the same spirit I have been sometimes disposed to say that the next worst thing to a disorganized state of society was a highly organized state of society. I confess I get very much afraid of machinery, get much afraid of organizing industrially the employer and all the rest until we dismiss the individual note. And one great aim, therefore, which I hope will be in mind in what is done or aimed at this afternoon will be the bringing of the individual capitalist and the individual workman into closer contact with one another. Mere mechanism, gentlemen, [with a fine disp.] will not create a divine society upon earth."

He then made a bid for applause by glorifying American statesmanship in dealing with the Chinese problem saying the United States came out of it "hands untainted and unstained, and the homage of the world is due to American statesmanship, whether it gets it or not. Now then, gentlemen, here is a great chance for you to do the best for the civilization of the industrial and capitalistic world. You will be thankful all your lives long for the great privilege of having begun it."

The next speaker Gompers brought forth was John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, who "tipped off" the assembled labor-fleecers as follows:

"Gentlemen—To many it may appear rather to be contradiction that I who have been so much connected with war should now be an advocate of peace. And I presume that it is possibly due to the fact that during my experience in the industrial movement that I both felt and seen the brutal effects of war. To me the question of industrial peace, or proper relationship between Capital and Labor, is purely and simply one of a business proposition. To me there is neither emotion nor sentiment entering into it. I believe that the interests of both Capital and Labor, or capitalists and laborers, are best safeguarded and best protected by maintaining peace, provided we can have an honorable peace."

"In the industry with which I am connected, in the organization of which I have the proud privilege of being president, we have established such relationships with the employers that I believe that strikes will be no more. It has been my experience that there would be no great industrial conflicts if the representatives of Labor and the representatives of Capital would confer together. [One old capitalist deacon faintly murmured "Hear."] The great anthracite strike of last fall, with which, no doubt, you are all familiar, need never have taken place had the representatives of the coal companies agreed to meet and confer upon the question of wages at conditions of employment."

"In the soft, or bituminous, coal fields we have established relationships there through which we enter into annual agreements with the employers, that are entirely satisfactory not only to the workers, but to the employers themselves, and I dare say—and I believe that the representative of the coal mine operators who is here will testify—that they would not, if they could, destroy the labor organizations, nor go back to the old conditions that prevailed some years ago. I readily and freely recognize the fact that there is more than two parties to an industrial contest. I recognize the fact that there are public interests that must be considered. And either side of the industrial question, whether it be Capital or Labor, who would involve the workers or the industries in a great strife, without consideration for the public, do not deserve the sympathy or support of the public. It has been my observation that the public usually are ready to endorse and support with their sympathy a strike they believe to be right, and it is only in rare instances that the public have been wrong. In the bituminous coal producing States of America we have an arrangement whereby the representatives of both the employers and the employees meet in annual joint conventions once each year. When you consider the magnitude of that movement, consider that the scales of wages affects the conditions of labor for over 200,000 miners and more than three hundred million dollars of capital, I think that you will agree that that method is much better than the methods we were forced to adopt in the anthracite coal fields of last year."

"The National Civic Federation or the movement it is now evolving, will, if it receives the support of the employers and employees, possibly do more than any other organization to promote these agreements. And if those who shall direct its destinies are able to harmonize the conflicting interests of the employers and the employees, if they are able to establish the same relationship between them as has been established between the soft coal miners and the soft coal operators, then I feel, gentlemen, that they shall have performed a service that will make every citizen of our country feel indebted to them."

"I thank you."

Sammy next introduced Charles R. Flint, head of the Rubber Trust, as a man who wanted Gompers to get the eight hour day for him. He was working twelve to fourteen hours a day. Gompers also called him the "walking

delegate of the American Rubber Company." Mr. Flint said:

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I firmly believe that great assistance will result from the more intimate relation between the representatives of labor and the industrial leaders. I therefore appreciate your invitation to be present on this occasion where Capital and Labor meet. I have been requested to express views of the labor situation in the United States from the standpoint of an export merchant, and in so doing let me call your attention to the great value of our export trade. In its bearing upon the continued employment of labor at good wages, our export trade has an importance far beyond its volume, marvelous as that volume is. It takes the surplus which would otherwise burden our market. The export trade gives our manufacturers a larger and more diversified field of distribution, with the result that when business contracts at home, foreign orders keep our factories running. To retain and enlarge this most desirable trade, we must submit to that economic law that the lowest price makes the market. All organizations of Capital or Labor are subject to the operations of that law. Some claim that "Trade follows the flag," it is more correct to say that trade follows the price. And the price at which we sell must be governed by the cost at which we produce. We find that the most important item is wages and that the wages paid to our American workmen are 25 to 50 per cent higher per day than the wages paid by the employers in the western Europe. Many claimed that it was impossible for us to secure a larger trade of the world, unless we reduced our wages to the plane of European wages. In my judgment such a reduction would have been most unfortunate. I rejoice that our wage earners have \$2,000,000,000 in their savings banks. Every employer, if he is a man of intelligence, recognizes that his progress depends upon the increasing intelligence of his workmen, and our wages have been and I believe can be sustained by the intelligence and GREATER PRODUCTIVITY OF OUR labor and by the genius of the American inventor and organizer. The work which has been done in the cheap labor countries is being performed in the United States by labor saving machinery, with the result that our productive capacity is equivalent to that of a country with a population five times as great as ours working with that machinery. The American wage earner is raised to the dignity of an overseer, not over degraded humanity, but over a more reliable and more effective slave, machinery. And the American wage earner, recognizing that his steady employment depends upon the lowest cost of production, is assisting in the development of the most advanced methods, which give him more money for his work and more for his money, with the result that the wage earner in the United States has more comforts and a larger measure of well being than labor has ever enjoyed before in the history of the world. To produce cheaply it is necessary to concentrate manufacturing, making the smallest number of articles in the largest quantity. Of our exports to-day of manufactured goods eighty per cent are produced by centralized manufacture."

"The only danger to American industry is a possible conflict between labor and capital. The result of such a conflict would be disastrous to both. Therefore this meeting is held to devise ways to guard against any possible misunderstandings which might threaten the greatest industrial evolution the world has ever known. With reason and confidence on both sides such a conflict between labor and capital is impossible."

Mr. Keefe, president of the International Longshoremen's Association and member of the Illinois State Board of Arbitration, then let the cat out of the bag as follows:

"The great difficulty that we had to overcome was the attitude of the employers in holding that we were an irresponsible body. However, after years of hard toll on our part we were able to convince them that we were a PRACTICAL BUSINESS organization. That may seem odd for a longshoreman, but it is true, nevertheless. We have been entering into agreements with the different employers annually, for many years, and up to the present time we have had no violation of any of them on our part, with but one exception: that was during July, 1900. One of our local organizations took it upon themselves to violate the agreement. WE PROMPTLY FURNISHED MEN AT OUR OWN EXPENSE TO TAKE THE PLACES OF OUR MEN, AND THOSE MEN THAT WE FURNISHED WERE NOT UNION MEN. We have been very successful during these several years with the employers and our relationship is of the pleasant kind."

The next speaker was introduced as having had large experience in the adjustment of industrial disputes, particularly in the building line, Mr. William H. Sayward, Secretary of the National Association of Builders of Boston, Mass. He said:

"As I listened this afternoon it seemed to me as if the word 'arbitration' or the word 'conciliation' is misleading, and if we could find a better one, it would be desirable for us to have it. What we are aiming at is to secure a body of opinion through this committee which will lead to the adjustment of all of the affairs of employers and workmen without the difficulties and dangers incident to strikes or lockouts or any of the disturbances which have so harassed both sides for so many years."

"I was very glad to hear what President Mitchell had to say in regard to the business attitude in this matter, for after twenty years of contact with industrial question I have felt that it is purely a business question, and I repudiate the idea of sympathy for the worker or sympathy for the employer; what we want is a very keen sense of justice for both parties. It has largely been because the employers have not contributed of their knowledge fully and freely in meetings of open conference that so many things have occurred which have irritated and annoyed both sides and made the community feel as if they would like to have the whole labor question wiped out of existence forever. But that can never be. [he quickly added.]

O'Connell, of the machinists, was next trotted out, and delivered parts of the speech he has been giving the machinists recently. Among other things he said, however:

"The getting together of the employer and employee in arbitration and conciliation has had the effect of educating the employer to a realization that the men had a right to combine, and educating the workmen to the idea that the employers had the right, too, to combine."

Samuel then introduced a representative of the Illinois Mine operators, and in an apologetic manner referred to him as the "walking delegate" of those capitalists, Mr. Herman Justi. Mr. Justi remarked on the fact that the audience had been steadily diminishing for some time, and said that if he were sure that he were the last speaker, he would dismiss the audience, and "ask the representatives of the press to go down and take something—uhh—I mean a walk."

Continuing, he said:

"We live under the new dispensation. Under the old dispensation the employer and the toiler sought for differences; under the new dispensation we are endeavoring to find points of agreement, and in the pursuit of that I am confident that we shall find that system for settling differences and disputes between the employer and the toiler for which the world has long watched and waited. In the State of Illinois the conditions existing in the coal mining business were chaotic up to 1897. Illinois was the battle ground and it was continuous and constant conflict. In 1897 one of the most disastrous and costly strikes that ever occurred in this country took place. At the conclusion of that strike the employers of labor and the leaders of labor realized that the time had arrived when something was necessary, if industrial revolution in America was to be averted; and the great idea of the inter-state agreement was conceived. As a result it has almost done away with the strike. Instead of the men quitting work while trying to get a settlement they now keep on working, while their interests are being attended to by their representatives on the arbitration board. And I believe that by the application of common sense and simple justice can effect an organization capable of dealing with every dispute that arises between capital and labor, no matter how serious or how aggravated it may be. I hope, Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen that to-day we are witnessing the beginning of a movement that is certain to bring about industrial peace in our land, for the safety of our nation and its prosperity depends upon the steady employment at fair wages of the working class of our country."

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Samuel then introduced a representative of the Illinois Mine operators, and in an apologetic manner referred to him as the "walking delegate" of those capitalists, Mr. Herman Justi. Mr. Justi remarked on the fact that the audience had been steadily diminishing for some time, and said that if he were sure that he were the last speaker, he would dismiss the audience, and "ask the representatives of the press to go down and take something—uhh—I mean a walk."

Continuing, he said:

"We live under the new dispensation. Under the old dispensation the employer and the toiler sought for differences; under the new dispensation we are endeavoring to find points of agreement, and in the pursuit of that I am confident that we shall find that system for settling differences and disputes between the employer and the toiler for which the world has long watched and waited. In the State of Illinois the conditions existing in the coal mining business were chaotic up to 1897. Illinois was the battle ground and it was continuous and constant conflict. In 1897 one of the most disastrous and costly strikes that ever occurred in this country took place. At the conclusion of that strike the employers of labor and the leaders of labor realized that the time had arrived when something was necessary, if industrial revolution in America was to be averted; and the great idea of the inter-state agreement was conceived. As a result it has almost done away with the strike. Instead of the men quitting work while trying to get a settlement they now keep on working, while their interests are being attended to by their representatives on the arbitration board. And I believe that by the application of common sense and simple justice can effect an organization capable of dealing with every dispute that arises between capital and labor, no matter how serious or how aggravated it may be. I hope, Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen that to-day we are witnessing the beginning of a movement that is certain to bring about industrial peace in our land, for the safety of our nation and its prosperity depends upon the steady employment at fair wages of the working class of our country."

istene forever. But that can never be. [he quickly added.]

THE UNEMPLOYED.

HOW THE INDUSTRIAL RESERVE ARMY IS CREATED.

Effects on the Working Population—Capitalism Carefully Cultivates the Unemployed—How It Brings About the Dissolution of the Family.

The introduction of female and child labor in industry is one of the most powerful means whereby the capitalists reduce the wages of workmen. There is however another means, which periodically, is just as powerful, to wit, the introduction of workmen from neighborhoods that are backward, and whose population has slight wants, but whose labor power has not yet been unnerved by the factory system. The development of production upon a large scale, of machinery, namely, makes possible not only the employment of such untrained workmen in the place of trained ones but also their cheap and prompt transportation to the place where they are wanted. Hand in hand with the development of production goes the system of transportation: colossal production corresponds with colossal transportation not of merchandise only, but of persons also. Steamships and railroads, these much vaunted pillars of civilization, not only carry guns, liquor and syphilis to barbarians, but they also bring the barbarians to us, and with their barbarism. The flow of agricultural laborers into the cities is becoming ever stronger; and from ever further regions are the swarms of those drawing nearer who have less wants are more patient and offer less resistance. Slovaks, Swedes and Italians emigrate to Germany; Germans, Belgians, Italians emigrate to France; Slovaks, Russians, Armenians, Swedes, Italians, Irish, English and Chinese emigrate to the United States—all of them bearing down upon wages in each place. All these foreign workmen are partly expropriated people, small farmers and producers, whom the capitalist system of production has ruined, driven on the street, and deprived, not only of a home, but also of a country. Socialism is often charged by the Philistines with lack of patriotism; look at these swarms of emigrants; what is it but capitalism that has expropriated these wretches, and inflicted upon them the bane of exile?

EFFECTS OF EXPROPRIATION.

Through the expropriation of the small farmers and producers, through the importation from distant lands of large masses of labor, through the development of woman and child labor through the shortening of the time necessary to acquire a trade, through all these means the capitalist system of production is enabled to increase stupendously the quantity of labor forces that are at its disposal. And side by side with this goes a steady increase in the productivity of human labor as the result of the uninterrupted progress in technical arts.

Simultaneously with these tendencies, the machine steadily tends to displace workmen and render them superfluous. Every machine saves labor power; unless it did that it would be useless. In every branch of industry—and be it well remembered, agriculture is to-day an industry and is identically affected—the transition from hand to machine labor is accompanied with the greatest amount of suffering to the workmen, who are affected by it, who, whether they be mechanics or handicraftsmen, or whether they be farm hands, engaged in ploughing, reaping or picking cotton, are made superfluous by the machine and are thrown out upon the streets and roadsides. It was this effect of machinery that the workmen felt first. Numerous riots during the first years of this century, and not infrequent occurrences to-day, attest the quantity of suffering which the transition from hand to machine labor, or the introduction of improved machinery, inflicts upon the workingmen, and the despair to which they are thereby driven. The introduction of machinery, as well as its subsequent improvement, is every time baneful to the workmen whom it affects; true enough under certain conditions, other workmen may gain thereby, such workmen, for instance, as may be employed in the manufacture of the machine itself; but in the first place, these happy ones are to-day always much fewer than those who suffer; and in the second place, it may well be doubted whether a consciousness of this fact could go far to console the starving ones.

INCREASED PRODUCTION.

Every new machine causes either as much to be produced as before with fewer workmen, or, to produce a larger quantity of articles with no increase in the number of workmen. It follows therefrom that, if in a country the number of workmen employed does not decrease with the development of the system of machinery, then the market must be extended in proportion to the increased productivity of these workmen. Seeing, however, that the economic development increases the productivity of labor at the same time that it increases in a greater degree the quantity of disposable labor, it follows that, in order to prevent enforced idleness among the workmen, the market must be extended at a much more rapid pace than the pace at which the productivity of labor is increased by the machine. Such a rapid extension of the market has, however, rarely occurred under the rule of capitalist production. It follows that enforced idleness is a permanent phenomenon under the capitalist system of production, and is inseparable from it. Even in the best of times, when the market suddenly undergoes a considerable extension and business is briskest, production is not able to furnish work to all the unemployed; during bad times, however, when business is at a standstill, their number rises to fabulous figures. In fact the unemployed constitute quite an army—the industrial reserve army, as Marx called it;

(Continued on page 3.)

Trades' & Societies' Directory.

- SECTION BUFFALO, S. L. P. BRANCH 4, meets at International Hall, 251 E. Genesee st., near Michigan st., upst. Public lectures and discussion on questions pertaining to Socialism, every Monday, 8 p. m., except 4th Monday of month, which is reserved for business meeting. Everybody welcome. Bring friends along. 461
- SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue. Newark, N. J. 485
- SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koglin. 307 Barges st. 486
- THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Peschene ave., Newark, N. J. 498
- WATERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY." No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 498
- NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary K. Wallberg. 498
- WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of the 23d Assembly District, 312 W. 143d st., Business meeting, 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room; open 8 to 10 p. m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors welcome. 499
- SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P. meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street. 499
- S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at above hall. Visitors are welcome. 499
- SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren." 429
- SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at 3 p. m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. 453
- SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening. 499
- SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets every second Sunday of the month, 2:30 p. m., headquarters, 1304 Germantown avenue. BRANCH NO. 1 meets every Tuesday evening same place. 499
- LOCAL ALLIANCE, 282, of the S. T. & L. A. (Swedish Machinist), meets every second and fourth Friday of the month at 8 p. m., at Cosmopolitan Park, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirtieth street, Newark, N. J. 499
- SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., Headquarters and free reading room, 205 1/2 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m. Foresters' Temple, 129 1/2 W. First street, corner Spring. 435
- SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets on every second Sunday of the month at 2:30 p. m., at its headquarters, 1304 Germantown avenue. Branch No. 1 meets on every Tuesday evening at the same place. 499
- NEW HAVEN, CON

GENERAL VOTE.

To the members of the Socialist Labor Party, Greeting:

WHEREAS, The National Executive Committee, S. L. P., has received from the National Executive Board, Social Democratic Party (with headquarters at Chicago), an invitation to be represented at a convention to be held at Indianapolis, Ind., on September 10, 1901, for the purpose of effecting what is called a "unity of Socialist forces," and

WHEREAS, Aside from the fact that the Constitution of the Socialist Labor Party imperatively forbids any compromise with any other political party, there can be no doubt as to the view taken by the Socialist Labor Party of this alleged unity in the light of its clear and straightforward attitude as compared with the erratic and inconsistent course pursued by the present seekers for "unity," there be it

RESOLVED, That, imbued with a decent regard for public opinion and animated by a desire to make clear, once more, to the masses of the working class of America the position of the S. L. P. towards the proposition submitted to us, the National Executive Committee, S. L. P., instead of making use of its prerogative to directly send to the inviting organization the accompanied answer, step aside for the moment and submit to the rank and file of the S. L. P. for a general vote, not the question: "Shall we, or shall we not go to Indianapolis?" but the question: "Shall the statement of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P., in answer to the invitation of the Social Democratic Party stand as the answer of the membership of the Socialist Labor Party?" and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Sections of the S. L. P. are herewith called upon to have their members take a full vote upon this question, each Section to vote by roll call, and said vote to close on the tenth day of July, 1901, on or before which day said vote must be reported to the National Secretary.

For the National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party,
HENRY KUHN,
National Secretary,
2 to 6 New Reade street, (Box 1576), N. Y. City.
New York, May 10, 1901.

Socialist Labor Party of the United States of America. Headquarters of National Executive Committee and Office of National Secretary, 2, 4 and 6 New Reade street, junction of Duane street and City Hall Place. P. O. Box, 1576.

Mr. Theodore Debs, National Secretary Social Democratic Party, 126 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

It might suffice for us respectfully to decline your invitation to participate in a proposed convention with the Social Democratic party and an unknown number of undefined "state and territorial" and other organizations, by simply pointing, as we now do, to that provision of the Socialist Labor Party Constitution, which forbids the Party from indulging in any such proceeding as you contemplate.

Nevertheless, the S. L. P. is not there for its constitution; its constitution is made for the S. L. P. i. e., in the interest of organizing the Proletariat of the land so as to enable it to throw off the yoke of wage slavery, wipe out the capitalist system, and rear the Socialist Republic. In view of the ferment—beneficial if properly, harmful if wrongly, tutored—that the country is now undergoing, we deem it our duty to the Working Class of America to set forth the reasons, singularly applicable in this instance, that enjoin the S. L. P. from intercourse with any other political party—whatever its name or pretences—except the intercourse of adversary with adversary.

It is not disputed that the Socialist Labor Party is what it claims—at all points a party of Socialism, at all points a class party of Labor. Neither is it denied that the S. L. P. was the first political organization of its nature in the land, with official standing in more than one State, and polling a vote in almost all the Northern and not a few of the Southern States. Indeed, it is a favorite device with the light-headed among the Party's traducers to give it three times its age, making it date back over thirty years, instead of the eleven, which alone it is entitled to. All these are facts undisputed in the country's history.

When such an organization is in existence, and others spring up, claiming identical principles and purposes, the new bodies proceed, tacitly if not expressly, from the idea that, at one tho' they may be with the principles and purposes of the older, yet nevertheless, the method of organization, the tactics and the system of propaganda adopted by the older are harmful; that these retard the reaching of the goal, if they do not vitiate principle itself. This is not merely a theory on the rise of rival parties. It is strictly borne out by the official utterances and conduct of the Social Democracy. Its ominously checkered career, now close on five years in extent, serves to illustrate with singular graphness both the error of its starting point, and the calamities that are bound to pursue such erroneous beginnings; it also serves to warn the Socialist Labor Party to deviate not a hair's breadth from its course, and to how to the wisdom that dictated the constitutional provision ordering it to abstain from all political entanglements—all other political parties, being either intentionally reactionary, or which is just as bad, aids to reaction by the confusion they raise.

The Social Democratic party was born in Handel Hall, Chicago, on June 17, 1897. Its natal song was the demand for something tangible—NOW. The Socialist Labor Party—unnamed, but clearly pointed at—was jeered as "slow," "orthodox," "unfit." The salvation of the working class "should not have to wait until the millennium." The "ballot had been beaten to the earth." It was, at best, "a dilatory of method." Right off

relief was to be furnished. The method was a "Co-operative Colony." Within a few months, 500,000 unemployed were to be gathered somewhere; from thence the ball of the Social Revolution was to be set a-rolling. S. L. P. methods were "impractical": the slogan: "Work for the unemployed!" was immediately to conjure up the "practical" work of the Colony. The organization then launched was named the Social Democracy.

Indeed, if even, relatively speaking, so small a body as 500,000 workmen could be redeemed by the plan, it would have been a demonstration of S. L. P. tactical falsity, of its petrified orthodoxy, of its unfitness. Practical aid to even that number of workmen was something worth achieving. The result?—Within a year, every criticism—in point of fact and in point of theory—that the S. L. P. uttered, and for which it was maligned and its papers and officers threatened with libel suits, came true. Its orthodoxy proved itself the soundness of the multiplication table. Its would-be "swift" outrunner went down foundered. The Social Democracy Colonization Plan passed behind the veil.

Out of the ashes of the Social Democracy Colonization Plan was forthwith born the Social Democratic party. The Colony Plan was dropped; the Ballot Plan was taken up from the earth, and thenceforth one tactical principle of the S. L. P.—a tactical principle for which it had been jeered at and which, in the interest of harmony, it had been asked to abandon—was now adopted. However radically this method differed from the one just discarded, the key-note to its application remained the same as before, to wit, IMMEDIATE SUCCESS. The outward body was changed, the soul remained: it implied a denial of the broad domain of facts upon which the S. L. P. was planted; it was, accordingly, again a protest against the S. L. P. methods of organization, against its tactics and its system of propaganda. The S. L. P. strove to gather SOCIALIST VOTES, the Social Democracy strove after votes merely; the S. L. P. insisted upon Socialist education, the Social Democracy pursued sentiment; the S. L. P. insisted upon an organization of self-imposed, rigid discipline as essential to resist the insidious inroads of the capitalist foe, the Social Democracy took "Broadness" for its motto, everyone was welcome.

Again, it must be admitted, if, indeed, the masses could be torn away from their old political attachments, and INVEIGLED into electing "revolutionary candidates" without knowing just what they voted into power, and for what purpose, then the election of a large number of Social Democratic candidates to high legislative and executive offices might have with it a color of "success." Then, the petrified orthodoxy and slowness of the S. L. P., together with its unfitness, might seem demonstrated. Until the crash that is bound to come whenever constituents discover themselves betrayed, the visionaries who would build revolutions upon shifting sands and with hollow bricks, might have appearances on their side. But even the appearance of success is here wanting to Social Democratic political tactics, methods of propaganda and organization. Not only was there no such electoral success, but even the vote polled was insignificant—all the more insignificant when considering the circumstances under which it was attracted.

Instead of the 1,000,000 votes, confidently predicted, and of the 2,000,000, confidently expected, less than 100,000 were attracted. The party, that, claiming to be Socialist, yet sets itself up as "too slow," exemplifies the falsity of its own tactics, when, despite the abandonment of all principles, requisite to safeguard itself, it polls barely 96,000 votes as against 34,000 polled by the older party that never battered away one principle essential to its own safety and the safety of its cause. The record of the Social Democratic party at the hustings was as complete a fiasco politically as the colony scheme was a fiasco economically and sociologically: "Votes" materialized to as little purpose as "colonists"; sentimental propaganda proved itself woefully deficient; a "broadness" that took in Armory Builders and applicants for political jobs from capitalist parties proved itself, as foretold by the S. L. P., inherently weak in attractive power, besides being essentially suicidal.

Nor does the experience gathered end here. The last argument, the paucity of the Social Democratic vote, suggests a further lesson.

Mr. Eugene V. Debs is acknowledged the symbol of his party. How came he into public notice? Was it as a borer from within in the pure and simple union? As an obsequious spaniel at the heels of the Fakirs? No! He came to public notice as a violent Union smasher, i. e., smasher of the pedestal on which the Labor Lieutenants of the railroad magnates stood to the undoing of the rank and file. The American Railway Union was a rival union, and Mr. Debs fought the old unions as well as he knew how. He failed. And yet he is endeared to him to them? Surely not. What endeared him to them was the germ of sense embodied in his attitude when he sought to tear down a harmful system of organization and build a better in its place. He failed, here again, as foretold to him by the S. L. P. He failed because he built the new with essentially the same fatal defects that the old staggered under. He (and with him his party) has since quitted the noble endeavor that once moved him in this line. To-day the one and the other live upon the recollection of that endeavor, now abandoned. While Mr. Debs collapsed, the S. L. P. continues with unabated vigor.

To-day the Social Democracy stands, to express it mildly, in an attitude of neutrality towards the Organized Scabbery of the land, towards that element that is well known to be the Labor Lieutenants of the capitalist class. Its Trade Union policy is, accordingly, sharply contrasted with that of the S. L. P. The S. L. P., maintaining the necessity and high degree of importance of the Trade Union, has for that very reason declared uncompromising war up-

on the Labor Fakir, whose occupation is to turn the Union into an outpost for the capitalist class. The Social Democracy, on the contrary, lest it be called a "Union Wrecker" by these Labor Lieutenants of capitalism, to save itself the odium of the unthinking, and to "attract the Unions" is on the best of terms with that Organized Scabbery. The S. L. P. faces that odium, as it faces the odium of being "un-American," hurled at the Socialist by the Capitalist Class. It faces the odium unperturbed, knowing that to yield principle to exigency, to withhold the truth lest enemies be made, to compromise with error so as to make friends is a barren policy, fruitful only of disaster. The issue has proved its wisdom.

The theory of Social Democratic existence was "swift success, the S. L. P. is too slow; unorthodox methods, the S. L. P. is too orthodox; broad organization, the S. L. P. is too narrow." The proof of the pudding finds the Social Democracy with a puny vote, left in the lurch by its Organized Scabbery endorsers; its ranks riddled with appointees of the capitalist parties; as the result of its unorthodox methods; and its own organization torn from within as the result of the broadness that rendered attractive to it and induced it to receive with open arms elements whom S. L. P. narrowness had for years been expelling for treason to the working class.

So far, accordingly, from having justified its existence, the history of the Social Democracy proves its existence unjustifiable, except, perhaps, in so far as it has served to attest, by contrast, to the soundness of the S. L. P. If its bona fide members have learned by experience, the honorable course for them is to proclaim the fact, and disband the organization. Thus might be saved the organization, and struggling brother the pang of failure and dejection that are otherwise in store for them. The Social Democracy would then, and only then, not have lived in vain.

Unity is not the fruit of compromise. Such it may be among capitalist parties where log-rolling establishes the only basis of equilibrium—political spoils. It surely is not such in a Revolutionary Movement, least of all in that of the Working Class. With such a movement, unity is the fruit of oneness of convictions, unshakably grounded upon soundness of principle; nor are the men, whose unity is needed by the impending Socialist Revolution, the witless beings capable of being "talked" or "roped" into uniting.

Accordingly, it is the falsest of political arithmetic to foot up the S. L. P. vote (34,000) and that of the Social Democracy (96,000), and claim that, if united, their strength would be at least equal to the total, if not more. So far from the total being more, it would fall far below 130,000. Had the S. L. P. merged with the Social Democracy, the bulk of the 34,000 S. L. P. votes would have dropped out. Nor would there have remained the 96,000 Social Democratic poll; the bulk of that poll in the industrial States was a vote of protest against the S. L. P.; with no S. L. P. to protest against, the bulk of those 96,000 would have flown back to their various capitalist parties. What would have been left would have hardly been enough to go into history as "scattering."

For us to at all associate with the Social Democracy would be tantamount to forfeiting for the Labor Movement of America all that has been conquered for it by the Socialist Labor Party through a decade of persistent, untiring effort, that has raised the word "Socialism" from the discredited freak-term it once was to the dignity of a word to conjure by, and that has, by practice as well as preaching, laid deep and sound the foundation of both the camp and the tactics for the American Army of Emancipation.

Yours, etc.
By order of the National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party,
HENRY KUHN,
National Secretary.

GOMPERS SCORNED.

(Continued from Page 1.)

audience sits waiting for Gompers to go on. Gompers waits for the men on the platform to applaud, but a man in the rear of the hall takes a fit, and is carried off by six policemen. Muh fronds, this labor movement has not only the enemies from without [voice: "No!"], but it has the enemies from within. [Hooray laughter, Applause, cries of "Hooray, Hooray."] The very same element [Hooray!] are faced throughout the whole civilized world. Napoleon had his agents pur-pur-pur-provo-prova-catin—provokin'kin-kin troubles in the ranks of labor. We are not free from it in the United States. [Audience applauds the statement, and Gompers is almost flattened by the fact, as he sees that the applause was not meant for himself. He chases to the other side of the desk, while a voice follows him: "What are you trying to do now? Same as Napoleon." More applause.]

"Of course, we understand this little party. We-we-we know what it means. [Laughter and cries: "You bet you do."] Yes, muh fronds—oh, there is— [Chairman tries to save him by calling for order. The one peevish shoe-clerk voice says: "Pit him out." Gompers, with martyr-like air tries to brace up by saying:] No, ho, don't put anybody out. We will . . . we will . . . let us be understood that we are not now in Russia, nor are we in Germany, but we are in the United States. [Applause, and many manifestations of wonderment over the fact that Gompers know where he was at.] I understand the purpose and the method. We don't want to interfere with their free speech.

"Why we come here—we want to talk this matter over—and—and—and—we will—we will see how far we get. [His voice the ooze off his free-stone forehead and then he holds his aching void in his hand for a moment.]

"My friends, this movement of labor is intended to voice the sounds [!], the yearnings, the feelings, the bitterness and the strife of those who wurrrk and toil, and even haven't the courage or the opportunity to defend themselves, or to

express their own sentiments [applause]. This movement of organized labor—laborers—of the country is intended to give hope and encouragement to those who haven't had the opportunity or who are deprived of the means by which they can express their own principles, their own manhood, and this movement of the workers proposes to speak in the name of every man and woman who works, demanding justness, aab—so—loot 'ustiss and nothing else. [Some applause.] Why, my friend, there are some who might imagine, what is this movement in which this National Civic Federation is engaged? What is the idea? Let me tell you what the idea is, as I understand it. And let me tell you what, in my judgment, has brought about this result. The workmen of our country have organized, and the much despised power of trade union effort [looks squarely at the red buttons in the hall, and snaps at the air] have shown the capitalist class [he boils like a pot of crullers] that the trade union effort is so kawssteele [! ! !] to the capitalists that they want peace as we! as we do. [He fags out, and looks the part of wanting peace.] We want peace. [He looked it again. Stentorian voice: "We want Socialism." Great and long-continued applause. Chairman cries: "Order, order; order, I say; order here, now; let us have order here. The Socialists have had their turn, and they will have it again [loud applause], but let us have order here. We are on our good behavior to-night, now that we have dismissed the police force and stated in general to the public, and through the press as well, that we are able to govern ourselves. Now I ask you, this little group of Socialists, stay here as long as you like, but hold yourselves in, for the Lord's sake, hold yourselves in." And nudging Gompers, he said, sotto voce, "For God's sake, cut it short." Gompers continued:]

"There is no telling for a man's taste. I have heard the old story of the old woman who kissed the cow. There is no telling for one's liking. Supposing some of our Republicans, enthusiastic Republicans of the city of New York would be brought here, ten, twenty, or thirty men, and would have upon every occasion or every opportunity that presented itself said: 'We are for the Republican party,' and yelled: 'Hooray!' Suppose some Tammany heeler would be brought here, twenty, thirty, and sixty of them, and would have spread themselves around the hall and said: 'We want Dick Croker. Hooray! Hooray!' My friends, let me say this to you [some hisses]. Oh, this is the idea; this is the idea of freedom of speech. Now, my friends— [Chairman pulls his coat-tails.] My friends, let me say—let me say this, that the organizations of labor and the employing class, through their representatives have met and proposed to secure the very best possible conditions that can be secured for the workers, so long as our present system of society shall last, and to secure it, too, without unnecessary friction or loss to industry—to industry—to progress—and—to civilization. [some of his friends applaud.] We believe that that can be effected by intelligent action—honest, intelligent, straightforward action, where no personal interests are subserved, except as that personal interest is best subserved in the interest of the whole wage-working class of our country. [Three claps.]

"My friends, this movement for industrial peace is going on. There are some who want to bring arbitration about by the force of the State—by the power of the State—by armed military force—by the edicts and judgments of the courts and by police clubs. The labor movement says we do not want the State in our day to interfere in the industrial affairs of the country. [Five claps.] It is a question of choice with the working people of America to-day whether we are going to endeavor to bring about industrial peace by conciliation and mediation and, if necessary, arbitration, or to take compulsory arbitration enacted by our own State and federal congresses and legislatures to force arbitration down the throats of the workers, and with it the opportunities for a jail and punishment and penal fines, in the event of the workers refusing to work under any award of the courts, and our experience of courts are such as not to warrant us to place our industrial interests in the hands of these gentlemen. [Little applause.] We prefer to seek the voluntary arbitration or conciliation of our interests, realizing that those who are best prepared to fight are always those who enjoy the greatest amount of peace." [Sits down amid applause from the capitalists and labor fakirs on the platform.]

Following Gompers, two capitalists, Secretary Sayward of the National Association of Builders of Boston, Mass., and Herman Justi, a representative of the Illinois Coal Mine Operators' Association, tried their utmost to stem the disastrous tide let loose by Gompers. It was all in vain. Neither the skilful diplomacy of Sayward nor the jokes of Justi availed. The rapidly departing audience forced these gentlemen to make short speeches, shutting out altogether the large number of remaining orators, and brought the meeting to an early, undignified and demoralized close, which not even the usually resourceful and suave Sprague Smith made an effort to save.

CHARETTE'S OPEN LETTER.

(Continued from Page 1.)

leader in office. Who is the father of that son? Mr. Samuel Gompers, "President of the American Federation of Labor."

In all the tragic pages from the history of union labor strikes, written in the blood of the workmen by the light of the rifle's flash, we see lessons that organized labor refuses to learn. The power that makes the proletariat yields its life blood and makes sorrowing widows and weeping orphans, may commit crime one day, and the next it is lauded and glorified. A Carnegie murders his workmen, and because he gives up a few paltry dollars, wrung from the toil of his slaves, to establish a library in some fair city, forsooth the president of a labor assembly, hand in glove with the capitalist powers that

be, glorifies him and defends the capitalist system in language more vulgar than cogent, and another labor man heads the procession to the scene of glorification.

I might fill pages with descriptions of occurrences which prove how conclusive is the fact that the union in part and in toto is dominated by labor scabs and fakirs, acting as the suborned agents of the capitalist class.

These labor "leaders" make strikes the means by which their salaries are paid them, and while the strikers and their families starve the well dressed and round-bellied official "skate" in charge of the strike, fills his pocket with coin and coquets with the mistress of the swellest bawdy in town, which is true of Secretary William Warner, of the United Mine Workers, of the Pittsburgh district, and is a shining example. If any man wants more facts showing forth the fakirism that controls the destinies of the thousands of toiling men and women who ignorantly believe the trades-union is the instrument of their economic salvation, I can furnish the facts in startling abundance.

How did it happen that in the National convention, recently, the striking union electrical workers of Texas were sold out to the capitalists? How did it happen that the only resolutions presented to that august deliberative body that could possibly assist in bettering the condition of organized labor of this country were ineffectually turned down in the committee rooms and reported up adversely to the convention and shameless substitutes forced through in the interest of the capitalist class?

But I am warned that I am transgressing upon space. In closing, I wish to say that I am still enthusiastically a union man, but I shall be that sort of a union man who will at all times expose the hand of the labor fakir, and who will labor as conscientiously in the future as I have in the past not only to organize laboringmen but to educate them to a class consciousness of their economic condition.

A. J. CHARETTE.
Dallas, Texas, Feb. 8, 1901.

DELLE AND JANN.

(Continued from Page 1.)

the regular machinist, "a man of many-sided talent," knew how to ingratiate himself with the foreman.

When Delle's son applied for admission in the Linotype Machinists' Union (this happened twice), he was both times refused, simply for the reason that "Charlie" Weickum, in his capacity as an "expert foreman," stated IN WRITING that Delle's son was incompetent to act as a Linotype machinist. This written document is entered in the minutes of the said Union as an evidence of Weickum's gratitude towards Delle, to whose protection Weickum owes his well-paid foreman's job. When Nepomuk Arnold sang his song of woe to Delle that he had been dismissed because he refused to "give" a loan of \$300 to Weickum, Delle said: "You fool! Why did you not let him have the money! You would now have work!" For all this protection, extended to Weickum, Delle got his reward. Will he now be indemnified?

And yet we hear the "good members of No. 7" cry: "Treason! Shame that so exemplary an organization is slandered in THE PEOPLE!"

WASHERWOMAN JANN'S MEMORY REFRESHED.

Our old washerwoman Jann, whose mouth literally foams with rage when, striking the attitude of a hero, he utters anathema at the "scamps" who show up his clique in THE PEOPLE, should have his memory refreshed on the following fact:

When Jann was still in opposition to the Union Boss Delle, he wrote a Philippic in the "Volkszeitung" against No. 7. Great indignation. A resolution was adopted that henceforth no member of No. 7 was allowed to make any kind of attack against the Union in any paper other than the "Buchdruckzeitung." Furthermore, Jann, who at the time was Financial Secretary, was called upon to resign. The dapper fellow meekly obeyed the order of his masters. He resigned. But such was his grief, that again and again he cried out aloud at the meetings: "You have treated me like a dog; I can't serve you any longer!" And now this worm has the impudence to denounce the writer (or writers) of the Junius letters as a "scamp"—without, however, attempting to refute a single allegation made. And he is listened to by folks who know him inside out. What hypocrisy reigns in No. 7!

Therefore, Down with the Organized Scabbery!
New York.

NINE-HOUR DAY.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Taking advantage of the clause leaving them in unrestrained control of the management and production of the shop, they have intensified labor, so that no loss is entailed to them by the reduction of hours from fifty-seven and a half to fifty-four a week. The value of O'Connell's claims is thus exposed.

To the uninformed the question must arise, "What, then, is the motive of the nine-hour agitation?"

The answer is simple. It is to boom the dues-paying membership of the International Association of Machinists, so that its officials may draw big salaries, and expenses for junketing tours, which enables them to hob-nob with capitalists and politicians, to the misleading and undoing of the entire working class.

If such were not the case, why then the statements that the nine-hour day is easy of attainment? Why then the hiding of the actual conflict between the interests of the employer and employee, that as we see, has been and is taking place?

Why this trotting out of agreements that embody non-unionism, and that make no stipulation regarding "ten hours" pay for a nine-hour day? Why this claim of large numbers, and the inconsistently intense activity of more than a score of

organizers, special and general?

Machinists, wake up! Be led no longer into the bogs of this caricature of true-unionism. Remember the fate of the Engineers' Strike in England; a strike organized on a stronger basis than those of the International Association of Machinists. Learn of the class struggle that is raging in capitalist society; and of the industrial evolution that requires a new and true trades-unionism. A trades unionism that seeks to organize the entire working class, economically and politically, for the purpose of overthrowing the capitalist system of production, while improving and protecting the conditions of the working class, when and wherever possible.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

(Continued from Page 2.)

LACK OF WORK.

Although the size of the industrial reserve army rises and falls with the ups and downs of business, nevertheless, on the whole, it shows a steady tendency to increase. This is inevitable. The technical development moves on at an ever increasing pace, and steadily increases its fields of operations, while on the other hand the extension of the markets is hemmed in by natural bounds.

What, then, is the full significance of lack of work? It signifies not only want and misery to the unemployed, not only intensified vassalage and exploitation to the employed; it signifies, furthermore, uncertainty of livelihood to the whole working class.

Whatever hardships former modes of exploitation inflicted upon the exploited, one boon they left them: the certainty of a livelihood. The sustenance of the serf and the slave was assured at least so long as the life of the master himself was assured. Only when the master perished was the existence of his dependents in peril. Whatever amount of misery and death broke out over the people under former systems of production, such visitations were never the result of production itself, they were the result of a disturbance of production, brought on by failures of crop, drouths, floods, irruptions of hostile armies, etc., etc.

To-day, the existence of the exploiter and the exploited are not bound up in each other. At any moment the workman can be thrown upon the street with wife and children, and be given over to starvation, without the exploiter, whom he has made rich, being the worse for it. To-day, the misery of enforced idleness is only in very exceptional instances the result of a disturbance in production through influences from without; enforced idleness among the workmen is but a necessary result of the development of the present system of production. To-day, such disturbances in production rather improve the opportunities for work than otherwise; war, with all its devastating influences, has for its result an immediate increase in the demand for labor.

Under our former system of production on a small scale, the income of the worker was in proportion to his industry. Laziness ruined him, and finally threw him out of work. To-day, on the contrary, lack of work is greater the more and the longer the workman toils; he brings enforced idleness upon himself by his own toil. Among the many homely adages, which originated during the system of small production, and which capitalist large production has reversed, the following is one: "The industry of the laborer builds up his house;" likewise has the maxim, so often upon the lips of the Philistines, that "whoever will work will find bread" been turned into a lie.

To-day the possession of strength to labor is, to the workman, as unrelaxable as a shield against want and misery, as property itself is to the small producer; as the spectre of bankruptcy casts its shadow across the path of the small farmer or small industrialist, so does the spectre of "out of work" darken that of the wage-worker. Of all the ills that attend the present system of production, the most trying, the most aggravating, that which harrows men's souls deepest, and which pulls by the roots every instinct of conservatism, is the permanent uncertainty of a livelihood. This eternal uncertainty of one's own condition undermines one's hope in the certainty of life, and all his interest in its preservation.

Excessive work, lack of work, the dissolution of the family—these are the gifts which the capitalist system of production carries to the proletariat at the same time that it causes that class to swell from day to day, and its condition to spread perceptibly, more and more, over that whole population.

It is an army of labor forces that stands ever ready, at the disposal of the capitalist; an army out of which he can draw his reserves whenever the industrial campaign grows hot.

To the capitalist, this reserve army is invaluable. It places in his hands a powerful weapon with which to curb and subject the army of the employed. After excessive work on the part of some, then the idleness of these is used as a means to keep up and even increase the excessive work of the former. And yet there are people who will deny that matters are to-day arranged at their best!

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BOOK REVIEWS.

VALUE, PRICE AND PROFIT.
By Karl Marx, Edited by his daughter, Eleanor Marx Aveling. Preface and annotations by Lucien Sannal. Published by the New York Labor News Company, 2-6 New Reade street, New York. Price, 50 cents.

This is the first cloth bound book gotten out by the Labor News Company, is creditable in every way. It is worthy of Marx, and is, from a mechanical standpoint, the first one of his works, published in America, that can be looked upon as a careful piece of publishing. Hitherto we have been forced to be content with volumes that were defective typographically, that were clumsy in their makeup, or that were given to the world in a form utterly unworthy of the great writer. It is to be hoped that this excellent little volume is the forerunner of other volumes of Marx, and that America will have the honor of publishing an edition that is accurate as to the text, thorough in annotations, convenient in size, and presentable in every way. The present book will delight the lover of Marx, and every Socialist will desire a copy of it. In towns where there is a public library, it should be the object of Socialists to see that a copy of this new edition of "Value, Price, and Profit" is placed there.

The first edition of this book was gotten out in England, and contained a few notes that explained nothing, and a preface, that should have been omitted, by Dr. Aveling. The price in paper covers was only a few cents less than this present edition in cloth. Despite its price and its defects, it at once struck the favor of the reading world, and the stock soon became exhausted. It has been inaccessible for some time, and yet there has been a repeated and growing demand for it. It is to supply this demand that the Labor News Company issued the present large edition.

Sannal, in his preface, remarks that "Value, Price, and Profit" may, to a certain extent, be looked upon as an epitome of the first volume of "Capital." This is correct, in a measure, but an epitome of the first volume of "Capital" would, if written by the ordinary scholar, be considerably larger than the volume of "Capital" itself. In the present work we have what is more really a marginal note to "Capital." It is, for all that, independent in itself, and stands on its own feet. Reference to "Capital" is unjust to any book on economics, but in the case of this tiny volume there is no necessity for it to walk in the shadow of its giant brother.

Like everything that Marx wrote, this book is especially timely. The thirty-six years which have elapsed since the paper here published was read, have not sapped the strength of the arguments, or found one of the principles laid down disproved. To-day it is especially necessary that all workmen should grasp the reasoning of "Value, Price, and Profit." The meetings which were held last week in this city, and at which representatives of the pure and simple unions laid the necessary basis for the representation of the wage workers for a comprehensive understanding of the matter of wages, the relation of the wage worker to the employer, the source of profits, and the relation between profits and wages. These and other subjects are here presented, and so clearly does Marx present them that all he has to say can be understood by any person willing to pay close attention to his words.

Special interest attaches to what Marx has to say relative to strikes. His arguments can be applied to our own times, and to our own conditions. Were the working class thoroughly acquainted with the subject matter of this little work, we should hear no more of a "common ground" on which capital and labor might meet to settle their differences.

The closing words of the book, the conclusions reached after a flawless argument, are as follows:

"First: A general rise in the rate of wages would result in a fall of the general rate of profit, but, broadly speaking, would not affect the prices of commodities.

"Secondly: The general tendency of capitalist production is not to raise, but to sink the average standard of wages.

"Thirdly: Trade unions work as centers of resistance against the encroachments of capital. They fail partially from the injudicious use of their power. They fail generally from limiting themselves to a guerilla war against the effects of the existing system, instead of using their organized forces as a lever for the final emancipation of the working class, that is to say, the ultimate abolition of the wage system."

The book should receive a wide circulation. The price places it within the reach of all. No one is so well trained in economics that he can ignore it. Every member of the Socialist Labor Party should be armed with a copy, and should see that all his fellow workers are similarly armed.

The Labor News Company have also several interesting announcements to make. On June 1st will appear the Proceedings of the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party held in 1900. It is a stout volume of over 300 pages, closely printed, and bursting with important and essential information. It is the completest history of any party convention ever published. Because of the size of the book, the price will, after the first of June, be fifty cents a copy. Those who are wise will place their orders at once, because before publication the price is only twenty-five cents. Sections should place extra orders, as each new man who comes into the

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES

In 1888..... 2,068
In 1892..... 21,157
In 1896..... 86,564
In 1900..... 34,191



Nothing useless is, or low;
Each thing in its place is best,
And what seems but idle show
Strengthens and supports the rest.
LONGFELLOW.

BRAVO, CIVIC FEDERATION!

A double demonstration of prime significance has been the immediate and practical result of the labors of the Committee of Conciliation of the Civic Federation in this city. One demonstration took place inside of Cooper Union on the 8th instant, another demonstration, the companion piece of the first, took place outside of Cooper Union on the following day.

The demonstration inside of Cooper Union consisted in an emphatic proof by the intelligent workmen, who made up the majority of the meeting, that no amount of chicanery, schemed by the Organized Scabbery in common with its paymasters, the Capitalist Class, can any longer deceive a sufficient number of workers. The irrepressibility of the conflict between the capitalist exploiters and the exploited workingman was maintained; and the Gomperses, Mitchells and the rest of that ilk, together with their "intellectual" backers, the Sprague Smiths, Prof. Adlers, and the rest of that ilk, were made to see plainly that the day of Humbug was running out. The speakers were made to look silly and ridiculous by the spontaneous questions fired at them from the audience and provoked by their silly gabble about "peace" when there is no peace, and about the "harmonious relations that should exist between Capital and Labor." The small size of the meeting was in itself a demonstration: Humbug does not attract any longer as it used to; the Socialist Labor Party has plowed too deep and sowed too well for that. But the temper of the meeting, which in rollicking good nature tossed on its horns the would-be dealers in economic saw-dust on the platform, perfected the demonstration. "The people's eyes are getting open" was a remark heard from many a man as the crowd left the hall and the discomfited Conciliationists.

The supplemental demonstration took place the next day in the columns of the capitalist press. Were it not for THE PEOPLE'S report, the public would have had only a faint idea of the meeting. Not a capitalist morning paper but tried to tone down the rebuff received by the Conciliationists, and especially anxious were they to soothe the feelings of Mr. Gompers. The evening papers followed suit, showering compliments upon the bugged-up Gompers. Correct!

The Gomperses, the Organized Scabbery of the land, are the sheet-anchor of the capitalist class. On them the capitalists dote, together with the pur and simple style of Unionism that enables the capitalist to run the concern with these his nasty pets of the Organized Scabbery. What a demonstration, what an eye-opener was it not to see in yesterday's papers, which at all critical moments have nothing for the workers but the ribald diet, speak of the Socialists as a "turbulent element" and of Gompers as a "conservative, noble man"! Correct! Gompers, the endorser of a Cantor, who was the applauder of Gov. Flower for sending the militia to Buffalo, so as to help the railroad magnates break the 10-hour law, on which occasion the workingman's boy Broderick was murdered and others maltreated; Gompers, accordingly, the man whose face is bespattered with the blood of that workingman's child, he, indeed, is the fit, the nasty pet of the capitalist class!

May the Civic Federation be ever as successful as it was in this its initial effort. It has greatly helped, by bringing on these two demonstrations, to bring on ultimate peace. The clearer it is made that the spawn of the pure and simple union are the pets of the capitalists, and that for the Fighting S. L. P.

these gentlemen's journalists have nothing but rage, all the quicker will the irrepressible conflict of our generation be settled.

Speed the day!

BIOGRAPHY AS AN EDUCATOR.

It is to be hoped that the recent article of Mr. Keir Hardie in the "New York Journal," and commented upon in these columns, will not have been lost upon those good but inexperienced people, who imagine that all criticism of persons must be omitted, and the Socialist should simply "teach Socialism."

It is a notorious fact that the spread of Socialist thought, brought on by S. L. P. agitation, is such that the capitalist class has stopped turning its nose at Socialism, and that it has found it necessary to seek to ride the storm, it being impossible to beat the storm down. In pursuit of this artful policy the capitalist class in seeking to use Socialism against Socialism. That is to say, it seeks to clothe capitalist measures in the garb of Socialism, and thus secure Socialist support for the strangling of Socialism. One of the means to this end is the booming of municipalization schemes in Glasgow. These schemes have been shown to have no more in common with Socialism, despite external appearance, than a coyote has in common with a horse, altho' both have four legs. It has furthermore been shown that all such Glasgow styles of municipalization leave the workingman much more helpless at the mercy of the employer; if the capitalist government runs an industry, then both the political and the economic power are concentrated in the capitalist's hands, and the subjugation of the worker is more swift and complete.

This being thus, Glasgow municipalization plans are favorite capitalist proposals. With the view to help inoculate the point in the mind of the American working class, the Coolidge-Hearst Capitalist booms Keir Hardie as a Socialist, and gets him to write for his "Journal" an article that bristles with fallacies in favor of Glasgow municipalization, and bristles still more with false statements as to its "beneficent effect upon the working class."

Every workingman can not have the necessary leisure to closely scrutinize a proposition. Hurried as he is to and from work, he has no time for close reading. His mind is inclining to Socialist thought. Before he gets sufficiently posted to protect himself against the wiles of his exploiters, his exploiters seek to switch him away, and they try the game by baiting the hook with the word Socialism. The best of bait is a name. To boom an ignoramus and labor skate like Keir Hardie as a Socialist and have him advocate as Socialism a thorough-paced capitalist scheme like Glasgow municipalization, is the ideal capitalist baiting. Nothing can protect many a worker from being caught in such a case like the knowledge as to who the alleged Socialist is.

Biography is the handmaid of Socialist economics and sociology. A thorough knowledge of men is essential to help the masses pick their way through the clouds of dust that the capitalist class raises for the purpose of creating confusion in the ranks of the proletariat.

CONFISCATION.

Wall street witnessed last Wednesday with the sudden panic that fell upon it, a scene that will surely not go lost on many of the victims; the "Times" of the next day helped to accentuate the point.

The much vaunted social system of to-day is cornered-stoned upon Confiscation. The process of Confiscation veiled in the shops and mills where it starts by the Confiscation practised by the capitalist class on the product of the working class, long passes unperceived. It takes close observation to detect it; it takes closer attention for the hurrying, scurrying masses to understand it. Periodically, however, the boil bursts at the top. Then Confiscation stands out with barely a shred to cover it. Such is what happened last Wednesday.

For months stocks had been jumping up by leaps and bounds. The phenomenal volume of sales, so enormous as to cripple the capacity of the Exchange, was commented on by every owl in the land as a positive evidence of "unprecedented prosperity;" the Hannas and others even went so far as to point to the sight as an evidence that "the future can not be gauged by the past," prosperity had come to deluge the land and to stay. Like a bolt from a clear sky the flunk came last Wednesday. Ruination and mourning now prevail where certainty of affluence had reigned but shortly before. And the area of devastation is increasing. What is it that happened?

When stocks are sold, they are sold by those who have them. The holders of stocks are the Plutocracy, what the French call the "haute finance." The Plutocracy starts the fever; it throws stock into the market and pushes up prices; the fever of speculation is thus

carefully nursed; innocents hasten to buy expecting a rise, so as to sell again and "make" gains; the Plutocracy keeps on raising the prices; that incites the gambling spirit among the innocents, who are attracted and are to be "operated" upon; seeing prices going up, these do not sell; they hold on for higher gains; so far from their selling, new innocents are attracted. After this game has gone on for a sufficient length of time, the Plutocracy calls a halt. From bulls they turn bears. The innocents bought short. A slump in prices has the immediate effect of wiping out the innocents. All that they put in is lost to themselves, but is snugly laid away in the coffers of Plutocracy. From the start, the whole performance had but this finale in view:—the CONFISCATION of the funds of a lot of people, whose property could not otherwise be gotten at. From that moment on, the Plutocracy, having gathered by the process the money plunder it was after, proceeds with increased power, being in possession of increased sums, to establish new or bigger Trusts, that find the now weakened smaller concerns all the easier prey to a confiscation of their plants.

Striking as the fact is in all its nakedness that CAPITALISM spells CONFISCATION, the "Times" helps to make the fact more striking still in a stupid attempt to conceal it. In the account of the Wall street catastrophe the "Times" says:

"Many fortunes that had been made in the last six months by men who NEVER BEFORE HAD A DOLLAR, were were in some cases wholly wiped out."

Men without a dollar speculate! Men without a dollar pay the "antes" in Wall street!

The desire of so perverse a capitalist sheet as the "Times,"—a sheet that deliberately calumniate the class whom its owners fleece,—to conceal the ugly, the tell-tale fact that CONFISCATION is the cornerstone of capitalism, is certainly an emphasizing of the fact. But when the desire carries the "Times" so far as to utter so absurd a statement as that penniless men were the principal speculators, so as to make it appear that the victims lost nothing, then, assuredly, not the fact only, but the significance of Confiscation, as a cardinal capitalist principle, becomes glaring.

WATCH 'EM!

The news from the headquarters of the United Mine Workers in Pennsylvania is hair-raising. No less than 20,000 miners, "each a voter" runs the tale, are to be called upon to march to Harrisburg, and Pat Dolan, President of District No. 1, is among those to issue the call. Mr. Dolan, together with his fellow "callers," is a bright particular star in the dark firmament that is made up of the theory: "No politics in Unions; the economic organization is all-sufficient for the workingmen." In view thereof the question comes, What can the march be for? Do the Dolans propose to treat the rank and file to an excursion to Harrisburg? What is up? The answer is enough to set one's hair on end. The march to Harrisburg is to exercise pressure upon the politicians in favor of certain bills in which the miners are interested. It is said that when some people are about to die, they get a sudden liking for things they never liked before. The Dolans, the preachers of "no politics in unions," suddenly proposing a 20,000 tramp to the State Legislature?! Can it be that these gentlemen are about to die? No; just the reverse.

The Labor Lieutenants of the capitalist class are there for the express purpose of running into the ground every revolutionary and class-conscious throb of the working class. A first thing to do is to steer the workers from striking at the ballot box, where they are all-powerful and where they could knock out their fleecers from the public power needed to fleece the workers, and to steer them into striking at the mines and shops where the fleecers are all-powerful, and where the fleeced can be knocked down. But this thing is not quite enough. Times come when not the most brutal of the Labor Lieutenants of capital, when not even the Dolans can withstand the force of the class-conscious instinct of the workers that these fakirs seek to repress. At such times the instinct that the wages question is essentially a political question asserts itself powerfully among the rank and file; they demand a certain legislation: they insist upon it. What to do then?

The second thing to do turns up. It is to run that instinct into the ground. If left to itself, like water finding its level, the instinct would direct the rank and file to strike at the ballot box; once on that path, it would be certain that the miners would join the Socialist Labor Party and forthwith mop the floor with the combined Democratic and Republican parties of their fleecers. At this second stage that consummation is devoutly to be prevented by the fakirs. And how do they go about it? Watch the Dolans.

A march of 20,000 men to Harris-

burg would mean, in the first place, an expenditure of \$70,000. One-half, one-quarter that amount of money applied to proper agitation and education in Pennsylvania would, within two years, wrench the public powers of the state from the political lackeys of the capitalist class and place courts, militias, police, executive and legislative branches,—all in the hands of the working class of the Keystone State. That, of course, must not be,—if the Dolans can prevent it.

Secondly, a march of the 20,000 would mean the exposure of the men to be shot down in a lump. Half that many miners, meeting all over in their various localities for the manly and intelligent purpose of training their fellow wage workers in independent and class-conscious political action, would not only secure the safety of the men, but would inspire them with that moral courage and dignity that renders people unconquerable. That, of course, must not be. Accordingly, the Dolans are seeking to bring about such an action as will certainly expose the miners to be scattered like sheep by the militia, the survivors returning home humiliated, disheartened, demoralized, unfit to continue the struggle.

Look at 'em! The Labor Lieutenants Dolans are receiving and carrying out orders from their Captains, the mine Barons.

The old-time clergyman preached religion, but in these days of improved methods, the clergyman must be "interesting," he must be witty, he must furnish a Sunday morning's entertainment, and he must serve it in good style before it passes muster. Even the Rev. Parkhurst can be funny at God's expense. Some of his clerical jokes, while older than the art of theology itself, are regularly put through their paces for the edification of those who worship at his shrine. Recently he said: "To be one half dirt and one half divinity is awkward." Right, but where is the divinity? Is it divine to advocate the disfranchisement of negroes? Is it divine to employ degenerate lunatics, as Parkhurst did in the case of "Angel" Dennett, to "purify" the city? Is it divine to defend the slayers of your fellow men? Perhaps Parkhurst did not wish to be taken literally. It may be that his half-and-half was given to wash down the rest of the sermon. But as there was enough water in the other portions to make that superfluous, some other reason must be found. Can it be that Parkhurst had read Jeremy Taylor and was so struck with Taylor's use of the expression above quoted that he could not but use it as his own?

Matthew Barr, L.F., says in commenting on the warfare now going on in the pure and simple unions:—"If the present warfare between rival unions continues, the time is not far distant when employers will avail themselves of it, and break up the unions." Sweet pure-simplicity! Why should employers break up such unions as Matthew officers? The employers have turned those "unions" into a defense for themselves. It is under cover of a "union" that Everard is able to continue the brewing of "union" beer. It was under cover of a "union" that the "Sun" was able to have the ineffective boycott removed. It was under cover of a "union" that Ottenberg was able to get drummers for nothing for his cigars. It is under cover of a "union" that No. 90 men are now scabbing in Davis' cigar factory. It is under cover of a "union" that P. J. Maguire is able to juggle the finances, and send men to take the places of striking carpenters and cabinet makers. It was under cover of a "union" that John Tobin threatened to furnish seats cutters to the Brooklyn manufacturers, unless the men did what they were told to do. Mr. Barr should look into the question of "unionism." He would find that there is no danger of the bosses doing what he fears, as they have advanced beyond that to a much safer and more reliable state of affairs.

The approach of the warm weather brings forth the people who get overheated trying to keep cool. On Sunday 200,000 persons became a clam-bake at the various beaches. Over 20,000 basked in the choking dust of Fort George. Various other thousands headed for the other places where they could be crowded, vexed and jostled. At all these places the service was the worst possible that could be obtained at the highest price. The cars were overcrowded getting there, and when you did get there, the ice cream man and the peanut vendor, the tinsy personage, the sausage dispenser, the merry-go-round kept you busy dodging him. When you were thoroughly exhausted trying to escape the snares of these people, you were confronted with a struggle to get something to eat. The struggle cost about all you had, and if you did not like that you could have another struggle for your money. Then came the trying time of parting. It took as much effort to get away as it did to come. Even the hard city streets were a pleasure after the suffocating cars, and the sensible man stuck to them. Those who were foolish enough to labor in an outing, if they profited by the lesson, resolved that the next time they would either walk, or wait until individual flying machines were invented.

Mr. Sampyl Gompers is having considerable said about him of late, and he is certain, because of this, that the "labor movement" is on the high road to success. He measures things by his own stately height. When he gets his picture in three papers, "labor" is in a bad way, when he gets it in four, "labor" is in a better way, but when he is pictured in various attitudes of various dignity in a dozen different papers, then nothing can keep the "labor movement" back, and nothing can injure the "cause of labor," he, of course, be-

ing both the cause and effect. Of late he has been especially active in having things published about him. His dear little stove-legs are worn down a full inch from trotting around to the newspaper offices. He is on industrial, arbitration, conciliation, organization and other committees, and with each of them goes the publication of a portrait. His trip around the country in the interest of the eight-hour day fell flatter than a Coney Island beer, so he ended that and came to New York with a satchel full of photographs to do things to the enemies of labor. How much he did to them will not be known until a list of his new portraits is compiled.

A member of the Salvation Army who was with Kitchener's column for the usual purpose of collecting money, says that the reports that Kitchener is an atheist are false. He believes in a God, and is, furthermore, a firm advocate of the Anglican church. All that goes without saying. The "Natal Mercury," commenting on this, says that it should put an end forever to the reports that Kitchener did not believe in a God. It should also, though why it is not evident, put an end to the reports that he is a butcher. As he has the most cruel record, both in the present and in the River campaign, that is possessed by any soldier, we may allow the God, but it is hard to allow the goodness, the kindness and the humanity. He slaughtered the Arab religious enthusiasts by the thousands; he made war upon women and children in South Africa; he has shown no mercy to prisoners; he has consistently destroyed farms and homes so that the Boers might be starved into submission. All this may have been done in the name of God, and because he believed in a God, but that it disproves his being a butcher and a thug nobody but a shaver in the results of his depredations could or would assert.

A party member in Los Angeles, Cal., calls attention to the fact that "organized labor" in that city has entered a protest against President McKinley being entertained by Gen. H. G. Otis, because Otis is "unfriendly to labor." Otis is proprietor of the Los Angeles "Times," a rat paper, which pays higher wages than any other paper in the city. The Typographical "Union," most of the members of which, according to our correspondent, "have not the necessary cash to pay the first installment on a clay pipe," has been mixing up most merrily in capitalist politics. It deserves its class on election day, and now, because it "helped elect our beloved chief executive," is angry because he goes to Otis to be bunked over night. The "Union" met, and as in all similar cases resolved: "Whereas, H. G. Otis is not considered by this union to be worthy of the honor of entertaining such a distinguished guest and who is besides, an honorary member of a labor union in the city of Chicago, it is therefore resolved that President McKinley be invited to visit this city as the guest of the people and not of private individuals." Organized Scabbery is becoming more and more a spectacle for gods and men.

Political and Economic.

The "Mail and Express," organ of the Vanderbills, wisely suppresses all report of the Cooper Union meeting, at which the fraudulent attempt of capitalists and their Labor Lieutenants to hide the fact of the Class Struggle received so black a couple of black eyes. Instead of the report, the "Mail and Express" announces that the meeting, together with the presence of the "disturbing Socialist element," gave "fresh impulse" to the plan of "harmonizing Capital and Labor."

Not Mr. Sprague Smith, surely not Labor Fakir Mitchell, and least of all that top-notch of the Organized Scabbery, Mr. Samuel Gompers, shares that opinion. At least they have not yet had time to "express opinions," all their time being taken up with thoughts of sprinkling witch-hazel on their lacerated feelings.

The New York papers which objected to the action of a gang of ruffians in Ravenswood are inconsistent. These young men, the "flower of the nation," "the brawn and sinew of American manhood," very fittingly wore "Rough-riding hats, and called themselves the "Rough Rider Social Club." They had a grudge in for the members of another club—a "social" club also, be it noted—and finding one of its members alone proceeded to beat him, to beat other individuals who interfered, and to demolish a saloon. Here two great American principles were enforced. First, the spirit of Carrie Nation, and her saloon-wrecking mania; second, rough-ridingism, and all its accompanying violence. The young men who kicked a woman so that doubts are entertained concerning her recovery acted in the selfsame way "our troops abroad" act relative to native women. When they took the property of the enemy and destroyed what they could not take away, they acted as "our missionaries in China" act when they get an opportunity to lay their Christian and proselytizing fingers on the salable idols of the heathen Chinese. Those young men lived up to the spirit of the hats they wore. They did not disgrace them, but, on the contrary, they added further feathers to them, and adorned them with new laurels.

The "Social Democratic Herald" chorales in most unseemly style over the demise of some of the publications of the much united Social Democracy. It says: "Public Ownership, a medium for slander while it lived, and mislabeled a Socialist paper, is dead. It had succeeded during its reptilian career only in infecting the air with poison, and no regrets are heard among decent people. The Nebraska Socialist is also gone." This mortality comes with regularity every week. It makes a person feel that something is wanting if the inspiring news that two or three more "Socialistic" papers have gone under does not come. The number that starts is becoming smaller, and the number that continues is becoming smaller still.

LAST YEAR AND THIS.

It is now one year ago that this city witnessed a certain unwonted scene. Last Saturday and Sunday, a year later, the companion-piece, or supplement, or whatever you may want to call it, came off on schedule time. Either performance told a tale well calculated to spur the enthusiasm of the Fighting S. L. P., and to confirm its convictions on the soundness of its tactics. The two performances, put together and looked at jointly, must stimulate the Party immensely with conscious ascendancy.

The performances in question are the bogus May Day celebration of last year and of this year, conducted by the Organized Scabbery of this city and vicinity.

When the May Day of 1900 drew near, a heavy cloud of dust was hanging over the field of Labor. The Socialist camp, had, some months previous, been the subject of a regular "encamizada," a nocturnal assault in which the assailants had their preconceived rallying signs, while the assailed, taken by surprise, were inevitably staggered. The conspiracy back of the assault had its extended ramifications, and drew its nourishment from the slums, on the one side, and from the counterpart of the slums, the headquarters of the capitalist parties, together with their press, in this city, on the other. But the S. L. P. triumphantly resisted the assault. It took but a short time for it to recover its breath: its veterans pulled together; the foes, together with their allies, the traitors in the camp, were hurled off roughly and routed: the camp of Socialism in the land was soon cleared and cleansed of the attempted pollution: the flag of the S. L. P. remained untouched and unsoiled, waving as proudly and defiant as ever.

This notwithstanding, and partly out of ignorance, partly out of fraud, partly also due to the wish being father to the thought, the capitalist interests in the city believed, or pretended to believe, that the S. L. P. was killed off. To properly profit thereby, the space formerly filled in the eyes of the Working Class by the S. L. P. had henceforth and forthwith to be filled by the Organized Scabbery, the Labor Lieutenants of the Capitalist Class. Accordingly, the word of command went forth, and forthwith the Organized Scabbery appeared on the public stage in the trappings and the shows of Socialism. Expressions thither-to derided by them fell approvingly from their lips in torrents: the terms "class struggle," "social revolution," "working class," etc., etc., filled the air in the Fakirs' camps. The ass in the lion's skin cut a figure no more ridiculous in hobbling and braying than did these gentry; but their pay-masters so willed it, and the lieutenants obeyed. Thus it happened that May Day—of all days the day that flies in the face of each and every the principles of the Organized Scabbery: a veritable red rag in the face of a bull—was seized upon by fakirdom, and its celebration decided on last year, for the first time since Hudson's ship plowed the waters of New York Bay.

The antics of the Fakirs was meant but to furnish the occasion for the plutocratic press to do its work. Accordingly, for weeks in advance that press teemed with fantastic articles, whooping up the Fakirs' affair as "the grand May Day demonstration of the Socialists." The "demonstration" came and passed; it was a scrawny affair; neither in tone, character nor appearance was it comparable with the dignified and virile May Day demonstration, the genuine demonstration, held by the Socialist Labor Party. But that matters not. The capitalist press had a purpose to fill. It had in chorus jubilated, some months before, at the midnight assault that the S. L. P. had sustained; it had falsely represented the assault as successful; it had raised and thrown dust into the public eye; so now it went to the logical extreme. A parade, that even the least expert in the matter of crowds did not place above 6,000, was puffed into 75,000 strong; and Union Square, incapable of holding even 10,000 men, packed close as sardines, was reported the next day as having contained "60,000 enthusiastic Socialists under the banner of the Social Democracy," etc., etc.

That was in 1900. How different in 1901! A vital political campaign was approaching in 1900. It was justly considered important by the Labor-fleece class to annihilate the S. L. P. before the campaign was on, and for all future time. Hence the preposterous blowing by the capitalist press of the Fakirs' silly "May Day demonstration." This year the campaign of 1900 lies behind. The S. L. P., so far from being annihilated in this, the pivotal State, came out on top of the heap of the stool-pigeons. Accordingly, the Fakirs' "May Day" parade of this year aroused no enthusiasm in the breasts of the capitalist editors. Neither was the thing whooped up in advance, nor was the wretched fiasco cracked up as "a monster demonstration of Labor" the following day. The reports were tame. The capitalist had found out that his Labor Lieutenants could not kill the S. L. P., he had no printer's ink, nor other good things to spare for him this year.

As the chaff is scattered and the dust swept off by the gale, the Fighting S. L. P. clears the field of false pretences by the simple force of its firm, unperturbed tread.

A blow has been struck at another of our national institutions. The fare to Coney Island is to be increased, because the company wishes to reduce the traffic. Some unthinking persons would have rashly concluded that the reason for increasing fares could only be a desire to increase profits, but the directors say this is not so. Persons who reside on Manhattan have taken advantage of the five cent fares, and Brooklynites have suffered from this to such an extent that they have been unable to obtain seats in the cars. Therefore, the Manhattanite, for his wish to save money, and the Brooklynite, for his desire to have a seat, are to suffer to the extent of five cents extra car fare.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN—I am sorry to see you so enthusiastic about the Socialist Labor Party.

UNCLE SAM—Why sorry?

R. J.—Because you will be disappointed.

U. S.—Disappointed!

B. J.—I know you are no rainbow chaser, so in a way you won't be disappointed; but in another way you will. This Socialist movement is of very slow growth. Poverty has always been—always will be. You will never live to see it changed.

U. S.—O, ho! That's it? Now, you see here, Brother Jonathan. Somewhere about the end of the summer of 1861 you and I were walking one afternoon on Pennsylvania avenue in Washington. A negro woman walked just ahead of us. She carried a negro baby on her arm, and two negro lads, one about 4 and the other about 6, dragging beside her, holding on to her cheap calico skirt. Do you remember the circumstances?

B. J.—It is so long ago, I don't quite recall it.

U. S.—She was mumbling quite audibly. We could hear her. This is what she was saying in a semi-whine: "Nigger has always been slave, and always will be slave; its no use."

B. J.—Yes, I recollect!

U. S.—And do you recollect how I pulled you by the sleeve, and when—

B. J.—Yes, yes; at the other end of the avenue just then resounded the fire and drum corps that headed the first regiment that came to the front.

U. S.—Exactly. The hopeless words of that wretched woman had hardly escaped her lips when her ear were struck by the martial music that heralded her deliverance.

B. J.—Just so!

U. S.—And so it is to-day. As mistaken as that negro woman was that "negro had always been slave," are you now that poverty always has been. The negro ancestors of that woman had been free men and women in their wilds of Africa; the poverty smitten wage-slave of to-day was not a wage-slave a hundred years ago. He has been reduced to that condition, and the poverty he now experiences—starvation, not through dearth, but in sight of plenty produced by himself; nakedness, not through conflagration, but in sight of abundance of clothing woven and sewed by himself; shelterlessness, not because of earthquakes, but in sight of innumerable houses built by himself—such poverty, such shocking wrong, is a sick and span new brand of poverty, which the capitalist system has produced and introduced.

B. J.—My statement was rash, I admit.

U. S.—And rash like that negro woman's whine that slavery would always be, is yours that poverty will last. Upon my ear sounds now, like in 1861, the notes of the drum and fife corps of the advancing columns that are to emancipate the wage slave. Stir yourself; be up and doing. Tears are liars! Perhaps in you smoke concealed. Our comrades chase e'en now the flyers, And, but for you, possess the field.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(Written for the THE PEOPLE by Wm. Brown, a Weary Wandering Workman, no Address.)
At the Congress of lions and bellwether rams,
Herded by a few shepherds of wolfish flocks,
'Twas decided that lions had a right to eat lamb,
Or sell them to butchers to replenish their stocks.

The shepherds were as modest as a female clam,
And only laid claim to the hide and the fleece;
But instructed the rams to work the old flim flam,
And tell the fool lambs they'd decided for peace.

The Central Fakirized Union, which has been responsible, in a large measure for the loss of every pure and simple strike in New York during the last two years, at its last meeting made large threats concerning the Brooklyn Rapid Transit. Some men were discharged from the road, and it was suspected that this was caused by their membership in the newly formed "union." Mr. Robinson, a general, and we suppose particular organizer of the A. F. of L. arose and made dire threats. Such action as the discharge of the men would no longer be tolerated, and he asked for a committee with power to act in the matter. Did Mr. Robinson talk strike? O, no; Mr. Robinson did not talk strike; he went beyond that. Mr. Robinson, general organizer of the A. F. of L., and financial secretary of the Central Fakirized Union threatened, that if any more men were discharged for belonging to the "union," a committee from the august C. F. U. would WAIT ON PRESIDENT GREATSINGER, OF THE B. R. T., AND DEMAND HIS REASONS FOR THE DISCHARGE. And yet it is sometimes said that the pure and simple lack courage.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

A Birthday Present.

TO THE PEOPLE.—On July 1, of the current year will be the birthday of the DAILY PEOPLE, the dearest child the Socialist Labor Party has.

When children have their birthday, it is a time-honored custom to give them a present, and I hold that every Socialist in America should give one to the DAILY PEOPLE.

Accordingly, I send you enclosed \$1.
PETER DAMM.
Chicago, Ill., May 6.

Locking Up the Commissary.

TO THE PEOPLE.—At the general meeting of the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Branch 14, Brooklyn, held on April 23, things took a bad turn for the invalid "Volkzeitung." The fun started when the delegate from the Volkszeitung Conference brought a request for money before the meeting. He wished a donation to help cover the debt (about \$3,000) due to the Paper Trust.

Me. Weiss, a member of the Socialist Labor Party, took the floor and showed up the corrupt practices of the Volkszeitung Association. He showed them up so forcibly that the Kangaroos were on their hind legs in a moment, and by a united effort howled him down. This did them no good, however, as three motions, all granting money to the "Volkzeitung" were voted down by big majorities.

Weiss had been speaking English, and one Kangaroo made a point of order, and demanded that he be compelled to speak German. This was decided adversely, as the constitution permits the use of English. This "point of order" was only one of many of a similar nature. Some of the men, when they had nothing to say, made points, but usually forgot to state what they were when asked. The chairman, completely bewildered by their multiplicity, finally asked that those who were pointing so frequently let him know how many points they had, and be done with it. Weiss wished the floor to continue his exposure, but the chairman shut him off, saying that he, the chairman, was the chairman, and no one else.

The fine pleadings of the "Volkzeitung" followers were all in vain. They said, in a wheedling and soothing way, that it was a shame that the "radical" Brooklyn branch should refuse to assist the dying, or play the Good Samaritan to the sorely stricken. It was still another and different kind of shame that a follower of De Leon, and that follower unable to speak German, should try to destroy the German organ. Then they sang a melancholy song of "socialistic movements" doing the split, of wrecked unions, and of the rapacity of the trusts, especially the Paper Trust. Here they played their only trump—but it was a deuce. "If the Paper Trust gobbles up the 'Volkzeitung,' then it is only a short time before it will also take to its midst THE PEOPLE."

They were caught up sharp, and were told that the W. S. & D. B. were not shareholders in the "Volkzeitung," and that the money of the organization was not to be used to bolster up any such sheet.

The motions made, and lost, are of interest.

First motion:—To support the "Volkzeitung" financially—lost by a majority vote against it.

Second motion:—To donate \$20.00—lost by a still larger majority.

Third motion:—To lend a sum of money—lost by the largest majority of all.

Thus does the Buzz-saw rip, unceasingly, more extensive chunks of bark off the enemy.

FRED. A. LOEHR.
Brooklyn, May 7.

Imperious "Circumstances."

TO THE PEOPLE.—I see that the new paper, started in the place of "The Bonus," says: "Circumstances rendered a change of name advisable." Just so. If a man is kicked off the top of a ten-story building, "circumstances" would render descent advisable. Rather. And one of these days, when the dough gives out, circumstances will render it advisable for Al Lee to hunt another job. Don't it?
O. O.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 2.

In London, Ont.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Section London, Ont., unlimbered its Long Tom on Market square last evening, and for the first meeting of the season had a good crowd, numbering between two and three hundred people. Comrades Lowten, F. Haselgrove and Appleton were the speakers of the evening. Lowten opened the meeting with a short address setting forth the aims and objects of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, giving all workers an invitation to attend the Alliance meetings and join a bona fide trade union, one wherein the Labor Problem was at all times open for discussion, ever endeavoring to teach the workers the solving of the Labor Problem by the intelligent and class-conscious use of that all powerful weapon—the ballot.

Haselgrove followed by giving the audience to understand that the Socialist Labor Party was very much alive in this city of London, for the reason that, being a class-conscious movement, it made weaklings strong men who could not be cowed by oppression or opposition, for the principles of their organization was the only bright light of hope for the great working class of the world to-day, and the S. L. P., taking science by the hand, will follow wherever she leads. The speaker then gave a history of the movement in London, starting with the first provincial election in which Comrade Ashplant ran, showing that in the same four wards in which Comrade R. Roadhouse ran last November the increase in our vote was 323 per cent, and that inside of a little over two years, which meant life to the S. L. P. and death to capitalism. He then scored the present Grit member of Parliament for the province (Col. Peys), who had resigned or was supposed to resign his

seat in the House because his colleagues granted fishing licenses to parties at Bothwell, thereby depleting the fish in the river Thames (so that the working class were prevented from enjoying them selves sitting on the river bank with their "fool dinner pail" and a bottle of club whiskey and a box of Havana cigars catching whales or suckers), thereby posing as a friend of the workers, as he was boomed as such by the official organ of the Organized Scabbery (the "Industrial Banner") at the time of the street car strike here. The speaker pointed out that this was the "friend of labor" who had the amendment to the constitution of the Province put through to compel all candidates for mayor or alderman to qualify inside of twenty-four hours after nomination or otherwise their names would not appear on the ballot, thereby hoping to effectually shut out S. L. P. candidates, as those were the only ones the class he represented feared because the unions in their Trade and Labor Council, assembled to get candidates for the workingmen, always were wire-pulled by those who had worked their way to the top, to keep within the law and get men who could qualify, and made their best to that effect. Of course the working class as a class being short of the necessary thousand-dollar qualification, they called on their enemies, the men of the capitalist class, to represent them, and then created confusion in the ranks of the working class when their supposed representatives failed to legislate in their interest. He then asked the audience to awake and understand this great class struggle which was going on in their midst every day, and when they did understand that they would then turn their eyes and hopes to the only party which stood uncompromisingly for the capitulation by the capitalist class of all machinery of production and distribution, and the land, thereby ushering in the Socialist Republic, wherein every man would have an opportunity to labor and obtain all its produced. The speaker then announced that his subject for the next Saturday evening would be the "Tax Question," and invited all present to come and tell all their friends.

Comrade Appleton followed with a short address on municipal ownership as the Socialist Labor Party would run it and not a la Glatsko style.

After selling some literature, the meeting adjourned.
REDFATH.
London, Ont., May 5.

The Receptive Kangaroo.

TO THE PEOPLE.—The Kangaroos of Peekskill had an excuse for accepting political jobs from the Democratic party here because Mr. Seth Tabor is the one who appoints, and Mr. Seth Tabor is a Social Democrat. I have already informed the readers of THE PEOPLE as to whom this Seth Tabor is. He is a man used by both the Republicans and Democrats to wipe out, if possible, the line of demarcation between the working class and the capitalist class.

Although he is a workingman, he was nominated and elected on the Republican ticket to a position on the Board of Trustees. He fell out with the Republican bosses of the village and joined the Democrats. Then, to help his new friends out, at the last village election he had himself nominated as candidate of the Board of Trustees, on the Social Democratic platform, which demanded "the public ownership of all public utilities."

After the election, the Democrats having been successful in electing every candidate, another Republican "worker," whom the Republicans "had not treated right," so he claims, became a Social Democrat. He worked day and night for the Social Democratic party, and finally got a job FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY for his pains.

To show what kind of a fakir Tabor is, we have only to refer to the proceedings of the Board of Trustees. On April 3, 1901, Mr. Kear, representative of the Yorktown Telephone Company, appeared before the Peekskill Board of Trustees, and presented an application for a franchise permitting his company to enter the village, erect lines, etc. Mr. Tabor then moved that the application be referred to the village counsel for him to draw up a franchise and present it to the Board for approval. The motion was carried, and at the next meeting the franchise was granted.

This is a picture of Mr. Tabor, who is in "favor of the municipal ownership of public utilities," a member of the Kangaroo Social Democracy, and a vainglorious labor fakir.

CHARLES ZOLOT.
Peekskill, N. Y., May 6.

S. T. & L. A. Snatching Fakirs Among Miners.

TO THE PEOPLE.—The miners of Houtzdale and vicinity more than anywhere else are beginning to recognize their own class interests. Ever since the strike of 1894 they felt, and feel to-day, that they have been misled and sold out by the fakirs of the U. M. W. of A. As a result they are indifferent and do not care to belong to a pure and simple organization, the leaders of which have repeatedly sold and betrayed them. Since '94 the fakirs have been here time after time trying to organize the miners but they failed till '97 when they succeeded to form a local with the aid of local fakir-politicians and a few would-be checkweighmen. But the honest rank and file would not be fooled, and the second meeting night the fakirs could not get enough of members together to fill the offices of the local. The local died and about a year passed.

Again the fakirs came and cried organization, and again did the few would-be checkweighmen and the labor-fakir politicians form a local, but the result was the same. After the first meeting night nothing was heard or seen of it.

A little over two years ago, Comrade Schulberg was through here and organized a Miners Local of the S. T. & L. A. Although we did not increase rapidly in membership (owing to the region being nearly worked out of the coal, a good many of our members had to leave for other parts of the country), yet we held our own ever since we organized, and we opened the eyes of a good many miners, while the fakirs during the same time have

organized three times and went down.

Lately they were very anxious to get the "check-off" and they organized again, but we know they will not live a month. During all this time the S. T. & L. P. men were educating the miners and opposing the fakirs "life preserver," the "check-off" system. The result is that the majority of the miners in this district are against and the operators and their lieutenants the fakirs dare not introduce it here. We exposed their crookedness. We bored them without, and challenged them publicly several times, but they ran and dodged till April 1st, when even some of their followers demanded that a debate be had between their Union and the S. T. & L. A.

Accordingly at their mass meeting on the first of April where two local leaders spoke, their chairman announced that he was authorized by the district officers to accept our challenge and invite us to debate the question of "Trade Unionism" with them on April 20. One of our members being present accepted at once. They went to work and advertised the debate in local papers, and the "Grit," otherwise known as the Miners' Police Gazette.

We at once appointed a committee to meet a like committee of theirs to make arrangements for the debate. But the local fakirs refused, saying they had no power for it. We then wrote to the district secretary asking him to attend to the matter a once. Here is his reply:

CLEARFIELD, Pa., April 15, 1901.
L. K. CHRISTOFF, Esq.,
Brislin, Pa.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your communication of the 12th inst. would say that your letter was the first intimation I had that there was to be a debate at Houtzdale on April 20. The meeting will be a general mass-meeting and will be conducted under the auspices of the U. M. W. of A. There will be several speakers present, and it is not within my province to assume charge of the meeting, take up the time, and give you the time that has been allotted some other speaker.

You stated that the statement appearing in the public press that the talks would be on Trades Unionism being rather incorrect. The statement, if such appeared, is correct. It is the principles of Trades Unionism that we shall endeavor to promulgate, believing it to be the best adapted to the wants and requirements of the factors, that must be brought into use for the overcoming of existing contingencies.

Again, you have had plenty of opportunity in the past living right in that locality to present your ideas, and to demonstrate their superiority, if it was possible. If you have thus failed I do not see what you expect to achieve, only to take up the time of some of our speakers. You will be given the same privilege as any other miner, if you are a miner, to ask any question you want, and will be shown the same courtesy and respect, but no more favors and no less.

If I could see that we had anything to gain by debating the question in open debate, we would give you the chance at the meeting, you should have part of the time allotted to me; of course I could not say anything in regard to the others. But you have had ample time to propagate your ideas and their failing to take root demonstrates beyond a doubt that the people are not prepared to accept them. And I have been given to understand that you are not open to conviction, under such conditions we have nothing to gain, and it would simply be a useless expenditure of energy on our part. We shall present our ideas and you can call a meeting and present yours at any time you want. I shall be pleased to see you at the meeting, will endeavor to answer any question you or any other miner should see fit to ask. Believing that it is only by intelligent consideration that we can ever hope to arrive at intelligent conclusions.

If you are sincere in your convictions, present them and let your actions be a manifestation of your conviction, if such had been the case I am positive there would be less friction between you and us.

Thanking you for your invitation, I am sincerely yours,
RICHARD GILBERT.
Secretary-Treasurer, District No. 2, U. M. W. of A.

This shows plainly that as soon as they saw that we were not bluffing, they backed out. In spite of that, the local fakirs advertised in "Grit" again and on posters the debate, knowing fully they would not dare to face our speakers. Six of their men were named to speak—McKay, Gozliou (Anarchist) and Watsky, organizers, and Rice, Gilbert and Gilday, district officers. After receiving Gilbert's letter, we decided not to have any speakers, but on going among the miners we could hear nothing else but the coming debate discussed on all sides. So we sent for Comrades Thomas and Stamper to be on hand. We were confident that even if the fakirs refused to debate the miners at the meeting would have fought to hear our side. Comrades Thomas and Stamper were delayed by three landslides arriving at the meeting was over.

When the fakirs opened the meeting our members asked them to debate as per their advertisement, but they all crawled out of it like whipped curs. Rice saying he knew nothing of the debate, and that he had to catch a train. Gilday, who was called upon next to speak, refused to even speak, saying he too must catch a train, and forthwith the two worthies gathered themselves up out of the hall. Then came Gozliou, the anarchist, and Gilbert, both claiming to be "Socialists." The latter said he was "a genuine socialist," and that we were "cooperators," because we were "union wreckers." He said "The root of all evil was the principle of selfishness, genuine socialism is the brotherhood of man. The U. M. W. of A. members believe in that principle, the brotherhood of man, which they show to others by willingly paying three per cent of their earnings where as one per cent would be sufficient to pay all expenses of their union." These are the words of the secretary-treasurer of this district. Is it not barefaced robbery to fleece the starving miners of two per cent of their meagre earnings, when they say one per cent is enough to pay all expenses?

We have issued the following challenge

to the fakirs through the "Grit" and local papers:

A CHALLENGE.

For Joint Debate Between U. M. W. of A. and S. T. & L. A. Speakers.

To the Miners of the Central Pennsylvania Coal Fields, Greeting:

In "Grit" of April 7 there appeared a statement to the effect that a mass meeting or rather a debate, would be held in Co-operative hall at Houtzdale on Saturday, April 20, between the U. M. W. of A. and the S. T. & L. A., the subject being, "Trades Unionism." Arrangements were at once made by the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance to bring to Houtzdale Messrs. W. H. Thomas of Buena Vista and H. B. Stamper of Moon Run coal miners, to defend the principles of "New Trades Unionism" as taught by the S. T. & L. A. Comrades Thomas and Stamper left the city of Allegheny on Friday, the 19th, 10 p. m., for Houtzdale, over the B. & P. R. R. Between Allegheny and Dubois their train was delayed by three landslides, arriving in Dubois, April 20, 10.30 a. m. when schedule time was 2.17 a. m. This unforeseen accident prevented them from arriving in Houtzdale at 11.48 a. m. as intended, but instead they arrived there at 8.45 p. m. The aforesaid meeting was called to order at 3 p. m. and conducted without their presence. Believing that the miners of this district are desirous of elevating themselves and their fellow-craftsmen through organization, and holding that the doctrines and principles of the U. M. W. of A. and its officers are wrong in every sense that the word implies, and believing that the principles of organization, as enunciated by the S. T. & L. A. are scientifically correct, and further believing that a debate between the officers of the U. M. W. of A. national or district, and the representatives of the S. T. & L. A. is essentially necessary for the education and elevation of the workers of the Central district, and could only result in the solidification of the disrupted ranks of labor and start them upon the scientific path which leads to the co-operative commonwealth, we therefore challenge the national or district officers of the U. M. W. of A. to meet our representatives in a debate before the wage workers of this region in Houtzdale at any time in the near future they may see fit to name, expenses to be equally divided between both organizations. The only conditions that we insist upon are that an agreement must be drawn up and signed by a committee of both organizations, that this debate take place on schedule time as per arrangements. Our reasons for insisting upon this agreement being drawn up, are, that even being ignorant of the fact that Messrs. Thomas and Stamper had failed to arrive in Houtzdale in time to participate in the debate advertised for April 20, at the opening of the meeting Messrs. P. J. Drain, Barney Rice, Louis Gozliou, and Richard Gilbert, upon request of our local members positively refused to debate the question.

The Press Committee of the S. T. & L. A., Local No. 228 of Houtzdale, Houtzdale, April 25, 1901.

Comrades all over the country, hit and smash the gang of fleecers and misleaders; their union is a capitalistic institution run for profit. Up with the Arm and Hammer. In every hamlet or village in the S. T. & L. A., and the S. L. P.
L. K. CHRISTOFF
Brislin, Pa., May 3.

Do You Wonder? Would You Have a Capitalist Paper Portray the Discomfiture of Its Pure and Simple Organized Scabbery?

TO THE PEOPLE.—What is the matter with that great "champion of labor," the New York Journal, that it does not report the great labor and capital love feast, held at Cooper Union last night? After reading the report in the DAILY PEOPLE, I bought a New York Journal, and after a careful hunt could find not a word about the great meeting.

New York, May 9.

Echoes of the "Parade."

TO THE PEOPLE.—The Morris Brown, referred to in THE PEOPLE's editorial, should be described. He is known in his Union 144, where he is secretary, as "Oh, I, I am Brown." He was the selected chairman upon request and influence of the Kangaroo Genossen of Union 90, to preside at Madison Square. "Comrade Brown" derived his education from his former socialist teacher and predecessor, and much lamented friend, Meyer Dampf, the relative of Sam Gompers who died mysteriously, leaving large defalcations of his union's funds behind. As Dampf was a "socialist killer," you may judge of what it meant when Brown proposed "three cheers for the social revolution" at Madison Square. He is the same "socialist" Brown, who right along opposed the Socialist movement; he is the same "comrade" who so many times paraded as a socialist, and each time voted for capitalism and the hooded Assemblyman Prince; lastly, this is the same worthy "comrade," who for years openly denounced the now Kangaroos of Union 90 as "a set of scabs and suckers." Now look here at our "harmonious comrades," "I am Brown," Iky Bennett, E. Benke, A. Mammeck, August Negendank, R. Modest, A. Groelinger, Dan Harris, Max De Costa, J. Baurnschmidt, W. Matzdorf, Sam Jacobson, Ben Asch, H. Stahl, and 50 others of the same brand harmoniously together.

The cigarmakers' division turned out exactly 107 paraders, and except about 30, every one of the others were professional officeholders, hunters, or aspirants for jobs in the international union, Krantenkasse, or Volkszeitung crafters who lie on the backs and purses of the members. One much lamented "comrade" was missing to make the brigade full. That was David Heimerdinger. A stone rolled off my heart when I again saw all these "brave old comrades" so harmoniously together, after having for years called one another the coarsest epithets to be found in Webster's dictionary.

One notable transparency seems to have escaped the notice of the press. At the head of the Social Democratic party bakers' dozen, a sign, 10 by 7, was carried on ahead, with the following inscription "Tammany is the workingmen's friend."

Right after followed the division of the Social Democratic party with marshal and torch.

Three cheers for the social revolution.

F. K.
Member of Union 90.
New York, May 8.

From the "Golden West."

TO THE PEOPLE.—It may not be out of place to say a few words about conditions of the woodsman here in the Evergreen State of Washington; especially of the most common or lowest grade: the wood- and shingle-bolt-cutter. They certainly enjoy prosperity like all other people. They are 10,000 strong, and are engaged in the welfare of the nation in such way as to leave them no time to enjoy their lives.

The wood and shingle-bolt-cutter is, as a rule, a bachelor (a dirty bachelor, as the saying goes in good society); the latter, of course, can afford to wear fine clothes, consequently represent an entirely purer and nobler strain of beings. The bolt-cutter is in general a bachelor, I said, and for many reasons. In the first place, he has to move from one place to another every now and then, wherever this grand system of society gives him a chance to "enjoy his liberty." He certainly cannot afford to set up house every other place in the woods. So he is glad to build himself or move into a cabin made out of logs or split cedar boards. Furniture? A bench; very often only a grocery box for a table; and a few boards nailed together for a bunk. Oftentimes he gets beat out of his pay or part of it which is so little anyhow, as to just allow him to feed himself, and if he is still able to work like a bull he may be able every two or three months to go to town (terrible thought) and blow in—a few dollars.

The mill company has generally all kinds of contractors and sub-contractors who supply them with wood or bolt. Not seldom they fail or skip, leaving nothing behind but mortgages. Who gets left on it? Of course the bolt-cutter. He is always a long way ahead of his pay. He gets his time whenever they haul his bolt out of the woods. So very often he has to wait for months. Yes, I know many workingmen who had to wait all winter and had to be awfully glad to get their pay then. I experienced this myself several times.

The cutter rarely gets his right measure. He has to give a GOOD CORD; that means about 4 inches higher than it should be for his piling. If they let him alone, he gets usually 10 cents per cord, a job hard and mean enough in these wild woods, to kill anybody.

But one should not growl about everything. Don't the bolt-cutter get all kinds of provisions from the company, even when his bolt don't come out? So he does. As long as he has enough wood ahead to be good for it, he gets all kinds of food—lowest grade for high prices—don't that give a beautiful picture of life in the "Golden West?"

So has the laborman of the present generation to spend his life; and there is no hope for him to even get the least bit of comfort in this world of plenty. He is degraded worse than human beings ever have been according to the height of culture the world has reached.

It is time for the Socialist Labor Party to step in and save humanity from going down to barbarism. Many of these poor fellow workingmen are getting disgusted with themselves and the world. They lose all self-respect as well as all confidence in humanity, and this is just what the capitalist class like to see to keep their foot on our neck or all time.
ADOLPH TWESTER.
Granite Falls, Wash., April 30.

The Old Old Freak-Fraud Game.

TO THE PEOPLE.—I could never make out what that freak Wilshire was at when he started to publish that freak paper of his, but I think I can now see O. K. In his latest issue is an appeal for a new party—a "Socialist Party," without Socialism—a new side show for Bryanism.

Poor fool! Ten years ago he ran up against a young Yale student, at Warner Hall, New Haven, Conn., who with one little question upset this beauty-spot from California.

I get his paper with regularity, free gratis, for nothing.
M. RUTHER.
Holyoke, Mass., May 4.

A Dialogue.

TO THE PEOPLE.—The following dialogue took place to-day right here under the shadow of the majestic Pike's Peak:

MR. SMART (a visitor from Ohio): "Yes we're all well at home, and you'd be astonished to see how smart that boy of ours is getting to be. He's only fourteen months old, but he can walk from one chair to another with hardly a tumble."

MYSELF: "Our youngest child won't be a year old till July—but she goes all over the United States."

MR. SMART: "Heavens! What have you named her—Peggy, as the feminine of Pegasus—for does she fly?"

MYSELF: "She flies on the wings of progress, and we call her THE DAILY PEOPLE."

AGNES WAKEFIELD.
Denver, Colo., April 30.

Rockefeller's New Cleveland, O. Pastor.

TO THE PEOPLE.—The Rev. Chas. A. Eaton, pastor of Bloor street Baptist Church, Toronto and an adherent of the Socialist(?) League(?), the Canadian branch of the Social Democracy, has received a unanimous call to the Euclid avenue Church, Cleveland. The salary offered is \$5,000. Mr. Eaton believes that he is "called by God" to accept, and will do so. His present salary is \$2,500.

His work in Toronto has won the admiration of Cleveland capitalists. He is prominent in Toronto labor fakir politics. When the Trades and Labor Council ran a decoy candidate for Parliament in 1900, Eaton's name appeared on the handbills that advertised the T. and L. candidate and at the same time he appeared on the platform of the Liberal leader Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

In 1896 he visited Europe and wrote an account of the International Socialist Congress for the "Globe." The first three days proceedings, when the Anarchists

were being ruled out he called a "farce"; the American delegation among whom was Comrade Sanial, he described as "dirty and dull"; and he said the net result of the meetings was to "discredit Socialism."

His work in Toronto has recommended him to the Cleveland capitalists. He may be expected to join the Social Democracy, and to work for whatever candidate best suits his capitalist congregation.

Enclosed is the report in that same "Globe" on the matter containing the "Divine will" interpretation of a \$5,000 salary but suppressing all mention of the "Divine will," the \$5,000 salary.

C. C. W.

Toronto, Ont., May 3

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

Rev. C. A. Eaton Will Accept the Cleveland Call.

The congregation of the Bloor street Baptist Church yesterday formally accepted the resignation of the pastor, Rev. Charles A. Eaton, D. D., which will take effect immediately after Sunday, May 19. The pastor was not present yesterday, owing to illness, and the pulpit was occupied morning and evening by Rev. W. H. Porter, M. A. After communion at the morning service the committee recently appointed to wait upon Rev. Dr. Eaton reported that they had on Thursday last put the matter clearly before him. They had pointed out the unanimous desire of the congregation that he should remain, and had offered him a rest and a considerable increase of salary. The pastor had promised careful consideration, and yesterday had answered, stating that he still thought he was called of God to accept the charge of Euclid Avenue Baptist Church of Cleveland, Ohio. In view of this answer the following resolution was moved by Mr. John Stark, a deacon, seconded by Professor McKay, and carried:

"Whereas the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church of Cleveland, Ohio, has extended to our beloved pastor, Rev. Charles A. Eaton, D. D., the unanimous call to be its pastor, and whereas Dr. Eaton feels that this call is in accordance with the Divine will, and has offered his resignation of the pastorate of this church, with the request that it be promptly accepted, and take effect immediately after the Lord's Day, May 19, and whereas the committee appointed by this church to urge upon the withdrawal of his resignation has failed to convince him that it is his duty to remain; resolved: (1) That we sorrowfully accept his resignation of the pastorate, that has been greatly blessed to the church and the community, and which we fondly hoped would have continued for many years, with ever-increasing influence for good; (2) That we, as a church, will follow our retiring pastor with our prayers, that in his new sphere of labor he may be still more richly blessed in all his spiritual and temporal concerns."

A second resolution was passed empowering the committee which waited upon the pastor to arrange for the presentation to him of a suitable memorial.

LETTER BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

B. R. EVANSVILLE, IND.—That clipping from the "Grit" stating that the Socialists failed to appear at the debate in Houtzdale is a fraud. It was the Socialists who started the debate, and the other fellow who showed the white feather. The full story was told in the Correspondence column of last Monday, May 8. It will be found on the "Correspondence" page of this week's WEEKLY.

J. R. F. DAYTON, O.—The "labor clippings" from your local capitalist paper are cheerful reading. If only the capitalists knew their pets. Moreover, the man who can still quote the "Cleveland Citizen" must have sawdust in his head.

S. J. NEW YORK.—It is true that the "Volkzeitung" has an order in its favor for \$250 against four former members of the N. E. C., who were adjudged guilty of contempt of Court. But it is equally true that, as stated in these columns over a year ago, the "Volkzeitung" can't collect a copper upon them. The reason of it is that the "Volkzeitung" is caught in the meshes of its own fraud. The structure of the suit which started to grab THE PEOPLE was based on the fraudulent theory that the Kangaroo collection of aliens and curios, which it set up as "The N. E. C. of the S. L. P." were the Party officers, and that the real Party officers were usurpers. Accordingly, it sued these Party members individually. As none of them has any property, the \$250 cannot be collected from them, all that can be done to them would be to lock them up, and they would soon have to be set free. On the other hand, every penny that has been adjudged against the Corporation in that litigation, and the kindred ones, which it caused, running up all told to over \$2,500, has been collected, the Corporation having swaggared the courts for the time being, and the Sheriff took possession. The cases that the Party started were started, not against individual Kangaroos, but against the Corporation. There are about \$2,000 damages that are yet to be adjudicated against it in the case that it lost.

F. C. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—No sentimentalism! Your "lovely" Prof. Adler will have to take the consequences of his own rashness. He is an educated man? Then he ought to know enough of industry not to put his fingers within the cogs of the wheels of a revolution. The more educated you make him out to be, all the less honorable is his conduct. He must be able to see through the Gomperses and Sprague Smiths.

J. T. WHITMIRE, MASS.—Metaphysics is the science of the phenomena of the mind; metaphysical reasoning is the system of philosophy that deals with such abstractions; by it is generally understood the system of reasoning that takes no notice of life in motion. Dialectical reasoning is essentially logic.

G. LONDON, ENG.—Every country will have to settle accounts with its own capitalist class, and that includes not only the capitalists, their outputs, the Labor Fakirs, but also the freaks, who at all times periods as this in the human history have leaped forward and, like moths around the light, plousted around the movement. We therefore take no hand in your movement.

D. L. DUBLIN, IRELAND.—Supplementary to the above, your estimate of the British Socialist leaders of to-day is Nor is that necessary. The men are arising in the British Isles that will take hold of the movement, pull it out of the rut in which it now sticks fast, and start it well. Whatever aid you can get from the S.L.P. by example, you are certainly welcome to.

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OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.
P. J. Darch, Secretary, 110 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.
2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can be made in this office on Tuesday, May 10, p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Meeting of May 10th, held at headquarters, 2-6 New Reade street. John T. Keveney in the chair. Absent without excuse, A. Klein. The financial report for the week ending May 4 showed receipts \$26.75; expenditures, \$21.74.

The committee on drafting announced the invitation of the Social Democratic party to attend a joint or "harmony" convention, made final report. With some slight alterations, the report was adopted and the document ordered published in the party organs together with a resolution calling for a general vote of the membership of the S. L. P. on the form of the answer.

Letters were on hand from S. B. France, the organizer of Section San Francisco, and N. L. Griest of the same city. The former reported that N. L. Griest had attempted to capture the section meeting; that the attempt had been frustrated; the meeting temporarily adjourned and afterwards reopened when Griest's name was placed on the roll of the section and charges brought against him and others. Griest on the other hand reported that he had gone to the meeting in answer to an invitation received. That S. B. France had adjourned that meeting before a chairman had been chosen. He (Griest) protested, stating that he had come to present his card, but was cut off by France who shouted: "We will accept nothing from you, Mr. Griest." Action was upon motion deferred until next meeting on the ground that, since the decision of the N. E. C. arrived at at the last meeting, was not known at San Francisco when the events described took place. It was considered best to wait until it became clear to all concerned that no action of the illegal General Committee of Section San Francisco can be recognized at this end.

Section St. Louis reported the expulsion of Fred Schacht for affiliation with another party. The Texas State Committee reported good work and bright outlook for the S. L. P. in that State. A communication from the Illinois State Committee was read to the effect that Chas. A. Banstin has been elected the Secretary of the Middle West Circuit in place of Peter Damm who has gone abroad. The Colorado State Committee asked for an interpretation of Article 2, Sec. 10, relative to the length of time given to appeal a case. The concrete case quoted not being as clear as it might be, the Secretary was instructed to request closer information. The Ohio State Committee returned a guarantee for a loan of \$75, given by the N. E. C., prior to election, as the loan has since been donated to the said State Committee by the former Hungarian Branch of Cleveland. The R. I. State Committee sent a draft for a circular relative to the New England circuit about to be started.

Communications were also read from W. S. Dalton about his work in Pennsylvania, from Stamford, Conn., Dayton, Ohio, Detroit, Mich., Seattle, Wash. and other points.

JULIUS HAMMER,
Recording Secretary.

Minnesota State Committee.

Present at the regular meeting were Spettel, S. Johnson, J. W. Johnson, Hammond and State Secretary Davidson. Hansen was excused. S. Johnson was chairman.

Communications concerning party work were received from Wausau, Wis., New York City, Peoria, Ill., Chicago, Ill., and Duluth, Minn. Hocking, Lake City, Little Falls, Winona, Red Lake Falls, Milaca and St. Paul, Minn.

John Dahlen of Hibbing was elected a member at large. Iver Larsen of Lisbon, N. D., applied for membership. His application was referred to the N. E. C. Section Duluth appealed from decision of the State Committee in the case of Orchard and Roemer, and Hammond was directed to prepare the matter for submission to the membership.

Nominations were presented as follows: By Section St. Paul, for State Secretary, Chas. G. Davidson, for members of State Committee, P. Hayek, S. Johnson, A. W. M. Anderson, Geo. F. Spettel, A. Worm, D. A. Potter, Robert Peterson, Hank Smith, W. B. Hammond, J. W. Johnson, O. B. Olson. By Section Minneapolis, for State Secretary Chas. G. Davidson, for members of State Committee, A. Worm, W. H. Hammond, J. W. Johnson, Thos. Van Lear, Thos. Russell, Geo. F. Spettel, A. W. M. Anderson, Peter Lindbom, Peter Hall, Victor Erlanson, M. A. Overby, W. B. Hammond declined and O. B. Olson and D. A. Potter having left the twin cities for some time probably would do so.

The resignation of D. A. Potter as member and treasurer of the State Committee on account of protracted absence, was presented and accepted, subject to audit of accounts. Samuel Johnson was elected treasurer to fill the vacancy. Sections Minneapolis and St. Paul were requested to elect each one auditor, to serve one year, to examine State Committee's accounts. Appropriations: for administration, \$1.20; receipts for April, \$23.63.

W. B. HAMMOND,
Recording Secretary.
Minneapolis, Minn., May 6.

Pennsylvania State Committee.

The following circular has been issued by the Pennsylvania State Committee.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 11, 1901.
As stated in a former circular the State Convention will be held in Pittsburgh on Decoration Day, May 30, at Grand Army Hall, No. 15 Arlington avenue.

As I desire to be able to report the

full membership at the convention, it will be necessary for me to have enclosed report returned at once. Also find enclosed blank credentials. The basis of representation is one delegate to each 25 good standing members and one additional delegate for a majority fraction thereof.

We again urge upon all Sections to do all they can towards the circuit agitation fund. The amount received for this purpose up to date has been rather meagre.

Dalton has now been on the circuit for five months and during this time the Pennsylvania State Committee has contributed only \$120. We will have to do better than this, and no doubt will, for it is absolutely necessary that Dalton be kept in this State during the entire summer. After closing his tour in New York and New Jersey he began in Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, the 27th of April, where he remained until May 1; since that he has held meetings at Quakertown, Reading, Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton, and at the present time he is in Scranton, where he will remain at least until the last of this month; longer if necessary, for a good movement must be built in the anthracite coal region, and we believe if Dalton is allowed to remain long enough in that locality it can be done. Scranton and vicinity must be thoroughly canvassed. I again repeat, don't forget the circuit agitation fund. In my next circular I will give itemized report of all money received on this fund.

Yours fraternally,
VAL REMMEL,
Secretary State Committee.

D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A.

The regular meeting of District Alliance 49 was held on Friday evening, May 3rd with the District Worthy Foreman in the chair. Roll call of officers showed the District Master Workman and District Auditor absent. Admission of new delegates: From L. A. 141 Bronx Borough Labor Union, M. Mewar.

Reports of officers: D. W. P. reported that he had visited L. A. 141, Cigar-makers; meeting well attended, and the members active in agitation work. D. S. & T. reported that Comrade Cianfarra had called at the office and reported that the Soft Ground Miners, L. A. 341, who were defeated in their strike last March were beginning to rally again and the prospects were that they would be in good shape in a short while. That L. A. 1028 had furnished a band of fifteen pieces for the May Day demonstration, but that several of the locals had failed to carry out the request of the district to have their trade flags or banners present.

The financial report for the quarter was then read and on motion referred to the Auditing Committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.
Committee on Organization: No report.

Grievance Committee: Secretary stated there was a vacancy in this committee because of Delegate Hogan of L. A. 2394 leaving the city. On motion Comrade Rasmussen of L. A. 274 was elected to fill vacancy.

Committee to Lenox Lyceum, Second street, who were appointed by the request of L. A. 19, reported they had seen the proprietor, who stated he would not sign an agreement to engage L. A. 19 or any other union of waiters steadily. But if any organization that engaged the hall wanted waiters them, Report received, committee discharged. Committee appointed to investigate statement of Comrade Langst reported progress.

L. A. 38, Machinists reported that they were collecting money for the comrades on strike at the U. S. Butter Extraction Co. shops.

L. A. 140 Mixed Trades reported that they would hold open air meetings every Tuesday night, and would like speakers sent up to help them out.

L. A. 141 Cigar-makers reported that they had engaged Lenox Lyceum for a hall and that S. T. & L. A. cigars would be sold and the waiters would be from L. A. 19. They had also received two letters from G. E. B., wherein a cigar manufacturer of St. Paul, Minn., inquired how he could procure the S. T. & L. A. cigars; label; they had instructed their Secretary to forward the necessary information. Trade is reported very dull.

L. A. 274, Machinists reported that they had taken two new members, and that the arrangements for their mass meeting were completed.

L. A. 1028, Musicians, reported that one of their officers that had joined the Federation of Musicians, had resigned his position.

Section New York reported that T. A. Hickey had been expelled, but that he would appeal. The General Committee had decided to recommend not to grant an appeal as Hickey had refused to appear before the Grievance Committee after being twice notified to attend. They were also assisting the 13th Assembly District who are getting up a benefit for one of their active comrades who is now sick.

L. A's 1, 232, 1563, and 2394 reported progress.

L. A's 42, 83, 84, 170, 215, 313, 324 and 341 absent.

NEW BUSINESS.

The Secretary was instructed to write Comrades Zimmer and Johnson of Staten Island to attend the next meeting of the District.

The Secretary was instructed to have delegate cards printed and the same to be distributed on the last meeting in June to the delegates who must present the same to the District Sergeant-at-arms at each meeting thereafter to gain admission.

District No. 4, S. T. & L. A., Essex Co., N. J.

A well attended and highly interesting special meeting of District No. 4, S. T. & L. A., was held on Sunday, May 5, at Headquarters Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. The meeting was called to order by General Secretary W. L. Brower at 3:30 p. m. sharp.

The following Locals were represented by delegates:

Local No. 143—Broad Silk Weavers,

Paterson—Delegate: John J. Knapp. Local No. 257—Arm and Hammer Alliance, Elizabeth—Delegates: Francis J. Green, Frank Campbell, Arthur Mende.

Local No. 282—Swedish Machinists, Newark, N. J.—Delegates: E. Goodman, P. Enhorn, John Hokanson.

Local No. 264—Machinists Alliance, Bloomfield—Delegates: Augustus Cohen, Theodore Herz.

Local No. 346—Mixed Local, Newark—Delegates: Walter Wilson, John Laffey, Moritz Hoffmann.

The purpose of the meeting, Secretary Brower stated, was to find out whether the District was still active or had given up the ghost. If the latter, the charter was to be revoked and the District as such to be affiliated with the New York District.

Under no circumstances would the present inactivity of the District be further tolerated.

Absolutely nothing had been done for the last six months for the propagation of its doctrines; though opportunity upon opportunity has presented itself to the District, to push the work along. In a manufacturing centre like Newark where a large portion of the population is of the industrial kind, it should be an easy matter to establish Locals in all branches of trade. The failure to establish one of the strongest Districts in the land is simply owing to the inactivity, haggardness and inexcusable tardiness of the officers and comrades of the District. The Executive Committee was of the opinion that new life had to be infused into the movement, and if those forming the District found themselves unable to perform the task—it would have to be taken in hand at headquarters. He was here to hear the opinion of the comrades on the subject.

After a lengthy discussion it was held that the District as such was fully able to fulfill the mission and that from now on a telling propaganda work would be inaugurated, and that the Alliance would soon see the comrades of District No. 4 in the fire line of attack.

Comrade Brower being satisfied with the earnestness and sincerity of the delegates present and that new life was being infused into the movement, the following officers and committees were elected:

Organizer—Francis J. Green, of Local No. 257, Jersey City.

Secretary—Theodore Herz, of Local No. 264, Bloomfield.

Financial Secretary—F. Enhorn, of Local No. 282, Newark.

Treasurer—John Hokanson, of Local No. 282, Newark.

Sergeant at Arms—J. J. Duggan, of Local No. 347, Newark.

Auditing Committee—Frank W. Wilson, Arthur Mende, Moritz Hoffmann.

Grievance Committee—John Laffey, Frank Campbell, John J. Knapp.

Organization Committee—Ulrich Fruch, Frank W. Wilson, Frank Campbell.

Place of meeting—78 Springfield ave., Newark, Headquarters Essex County Socialist Club.

Time of meeting—Every first Sunday in the month, at 3 p. m.

After the nominations closed, a lengthy discussion was had regarding the best tactics to be pursued.

For general information it may be said that the strike at the Butter Extractor Company is still on—none has returned to work with the exception of four international machinists who glorify in the names of Tobin, Werner, Cooper and Green. From latest information received the company is moving to Watessing—probably in the hope of being severely left alone.

The company used to turn out sixty machines per day—now hardly enough without speaking about this. Tells the tale.

MORITZ HOFFMANN,
Secretary pro tem.

D. A. 15, Pittsburg, Pa.

Meeting of Pittsburg District Alliance No. 15 was called to order on Sunday, May 12, at No. 15 Arlington avenue, by the organizer, S. Schulberg.

Comrade Illingsworth was elected chairman, and Comrade Davoli vice-chairman for the meeting.

After the roll had been called, the following delegates were obligated and seated: From Local 121, Dick Davoli; from Local 340, Dominic Palmer; from Local 340, Albin Weigel.

Minutes of last meeting were approved as read. The organizer reported the organization of a Mixed Local at Homestead, and that successful May Day meetings had been held at Yohoghanay and Suterville; also that meetings had been held at Ohio City and Belle Vernon, and that the prospects were good for organizing Locals at both places, and also at Fayette City.

Secretary Eberle reported at length upon the state of organization and the bright prospects for progress in the immediate future, for the district.

The delegates presented encouraging reports from several Locals, in nearly all cases an increase in membership.

On motion the action of Local No. 340 in suspending Eugene Cuchi and Genoso Cuchi for six months for working longer than eight hours was endorsed.

It was decided that hereafter D. A. 15 shall pay the expenses incurred by the delegates in attending District meetings.

It was also resolved that D. A. 15 should co-operate with Section Allegheny County S. L. P. in order to make the Bo. Excursion of June 16 a success.

The next meeting will be held on Sunday, June 9, and delegates should attend, as officers will be elected for the ensuing term.

W. J. EBERLE, Secretary.

Lecture in Everett, Mass.

An illustrated lecture will be given under the auspices of Section Everett, S. L. P., by Charles Kroll, of Providence, R. I., on the "Development of Machinery" at Irving Club Hall, 6 Chelsea street, Sunday, May 19. Door open at 7:30 p. m. Ticket can be procured at Section headquarters, 154 School street.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

FORK TO SPEAK IN BROOKLYN.

At Mass Meeting of German Speaking Workmen.

Max Forker will speak in German at Ohlenschlaeger's Hall, 1142 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, May 22, 8 o'clock. His subject will be "Revolutionary Socialism vs. Reform Politics."

The meeting will be under the auspices of the 19th and 20th Assembly Districts. Admission free. Readers of THE PEOPLE should notify their German-speaking friends to attend.

Important for Buffalo, N. Y.

All readers of this paper in Buffalo and their friends are cordially invited to attend the agitation meetings of Section Buffalo, S. L. P. The Section holds meetings as follows:

Every Monday, at 8:30 p. m. at International Hall, 251 E. Genesee, near Michigan street, upstairs. Lecture and discussion.

Monday, May 20, W. D. Stewart will lecture there on a subject to be announced later.

Monday, May 27, B. Reinstein will lecture there on "History of Parti Ouvrier Francais" (French Labor Party). The readers of this paper know of the firm stand taken by this truly revolutionary party against opportunistic tendencies in the labor movement of Europe. They are thus given an opportunity to learn more about its history.

The open air meetings of the Section are held regularly every Saturday and Sunday at 8 p. m., corner Main and Niagara street, near Erie County Bank Building.

S. L. P. Lectures in Dayton, Ohio.

Lectures will be delivered under the auspices of Section Dayton, S. L. P., at its hall, No. 34 Davies Building, as follows:

May 23—"Why Socialist Success is Dependent on the Class Struggle," by Harry Lukey.

May 30—"The Intolerant Tactics of the Socialist Labor Party," by J. R. Fraser.

June 13—"What Socialism is, and Its Assurance as the Coming Order of Society," by Henry J. Kastner.

Lectures begin promptly at 8 p. m. The audience is invited to ask questions on the subject of the lecture and on matters pertaining to Socialism and Socialist tactics generally. Admission free.

Workmen and women are cordially invited to attend these lectures, which will be made interesting as well as instructive.

Pittsburg, Pa., Agitation.

The speakers and subjects for our next series of Sunday lectures, to be delivered at 15 Arlington avenue, Hill Top, S. S. Pittsburg, are as follows:

May 19—Edward Messer. Subject: Decline of the Middle Class.

May 26—Dr. A. Hunter. Subject: Physical Effect of Child Labor.

Meetings start at 3 p. m. sharp. These instructive lectures should be attended by the comrades and they should bring their friends with them.

OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Saturday, May 18.
Thirty-fourth and Butler streets, Pittsburg.

Fifth avenue and Pride streets, Pittsburg.

Thirteenth and Carson streets, South Side, Pittsburg.

South Diamond and Federal streets, Allegheny.

AGITATION COMMITTEE.

Lecture in Troy, N. Y.

A lecture will be delivered at Tibbit's Hall, 303 River street, Sunday, May 19, at 3 p. m. Subject—"Trades Unionism, Old and New." All readers of the DAILY and the WEEKLY PEOPLE, friends and enemies are earnestly requested to attend. ORGANIZER.

Dalton's Dates in Penn'a.

Scranton and Vicinity.
Olyphant, Thursday, May 16.
Perryville, Friday, May 17.
Jessup, Saturday, May 18.

Scranton, Sunday, May 19.
Troop, Monday, May 20.

Scranton, cor. Alden and Pittston avenue, May 21.

Scranton—Washington and Hickory streets, May 22.

Taylor, Pa., Thursday, May 23.
Mooka, Pa., Friday, May 24.
Moosic, Pa., Saturday, May 25.

Avoca, Pa., Monday, May 27.
Duryea, Pa., Tuesday, May 28.
Pittston, Wednesday, May 29.

Peplin's Dates in Minnesota.

Brainerd, May 15, 16, 17 and 18.
Staples, May 19, 20, 21.
St. Cloud, May 22, 23, 24.

St. Paul, May 25, 26.
Stillwater, May 27, 28, 29.
Hudson, Wis., May 30, 31 and June 1.

Minneapolis, June 2.
Mankato, June 3, 4, 5.
Red Wing, June 6, 7, 8.

St. Paul, June 9.
Lake City, June 10, 11.
Wahasha, June 12, 13, 14.

Winona, June 15, 16.

CANADIAN COTTON MILLS ON HALF TIME.

MONTREAL, May 14.—Both of the cotton mills of the Canadian Cotton Company at Cornwall, Ont., have decided to go on half time for the present.

SECTION ALLEGHENY COUNTY, S. L. P.

... GRAND RALLY ...
SUNDAY, JUNE 16th, 1901, up the

Boat stops at Pittsburg, South Side. Homestead, Braddock, Port Perry and McKeesport. GOOD MUSIC. Tickets, 25 Cts.

For full information and tickets send to WM. J. EBERLE, 12 Hoff St., Allegheny, Pa.

The assistance of a friend of the PEOPLE is hereby acknowledged.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF LABOR.

The news from the Field of Labor for the week ending Saturday, May 11, conclusively refuted the statements of the labor misleaders, that arbitration is taking the place of strikes, as a means of settling the conflicts between capital and labor.

The news showed that despite the continuous attempts to stifle the class struggle by methods like arbitration, that struggle waxed as strongly as ever.

This was notably the case in the domain presided over by John Mitchell. This man has been loud in his fulsome praise of arbitration, a praise which, as the readers of this column know, is not justified, to speak mildly, by the many disastrous and frequent miners' strikes, both anthracite and bituminous, recorded herein.

During the week under consideration a strike of 2,000 miners, for higher wages, occurred at the Centralia Colliery of the Lehigh Valley Co., at Shamokin, Pa., while 300 miners of Eberly colliery of G. B. Marble & Co., struck for the reinstatement of one of their number. These strikes are but small examples of the many strikes in which the miners have been engaged since the adoption of arbitration by their disinterested president.

In other places strikes occurred in a manner that demonstrated forcibly that the strike method was still very much in vogue.

At Albany, N. Y., a strike was inaugurated by the employees of the United Traction Co., who tied up the street car lines of that and the adjacent cities of Troy, Watervliet, Rensselaer and Cohoes.

Business was crippled in all of these cities to such an extent that the trade people became frantic, appealing to the State Board of Arbitration and the Common Council of Albany to settle the strike. The United Traction Co., on the other hand has refused to arbitrate, and employed Pinkertons, with whose help and the help of the unemployed, they will undertake to run the road. The differences are over night pay, which is eighteen cents, compared with twenty cents an hour, for day-pay. 1000 men are involved.

At San Francisco, labor troubles are so extensive that Mayor Phelan is very apprehensive; especially in view of the fact that "Prosperity President," Bill McKinley, is soon expected there in his 10,000 mile palace car tour of the States. Bakers, Cooks, Waiters, Blacksmiths, Carriage and Wagon Makers, Carriage Painters and others are on strike. A general strike, involving 20,000 men is feared. The Union Iron Works, a big shipbuilding plant, threatens to throw its 3,500 employees out of work if they insist on the fulfillment of union demands.

At Reading, Pa., the 1,600 employees of the Reading Iron Co. struck for a restoration of wages paid prior to the ten per cent reduction of last fall. In answer the company closed down the mills.

Fifty iron workers on the Worth-Great Jones street section of the New York Rapid Transit Tunnel struck for union wages demanding \$3.75 a day instead of \$3.40 which they were receiving. Their places were filled by non-union men.

A strike is threatened in the historic Homestead iron mills against a reduction of wages.

At Buffalo the machinists—members of another organization, whose President, O'Connell, is loud in praise of the substitution of arbitration for strikes—extended their strike for the nine hour day to Dunkirk and Tonawana. Other strikes for the same object were inaugurated at Amsterdam, N. Y., and Watervliet, Conn. The strike of the machinists, boiler makers, etc., begun last week at Dover, N. J., was extended to Scranton, Utica and Buffalo, bringing the total number of strikers up to 2,100.

One hundred machinists employed by the Great Northern Railroad at Great Falls, Montana, struck for nine hours a day with ten hours pay. The shops were shut down and a general strike is threatened on the road. General strikes of machinists are also threatened at Cleveland and Milwaukee. This surely is not a bad record for an organization led by an apostle of arbitration!

At Dayton, Ohio the National Cash Register Co., originator of the "workers' betterment," "more than wages," "arbitration, conciliation, mediation" system of capitalism got into a difficulty with the molders and metal polishers union and to end the matter after an attempt to "arbitrate" it, locked out all its employees, 2,300 in number. Surely a triumph for all that the company stood for—a knock out blow to the "hateful, inhuman Socialists!"

Other strikes demonstrative of the fallacy of the fakirs' contention, occurred. At Danbury, Conn., where 65 young women weavers employed in Alling's mills, struck against a 25 per cent reduction; at Elizabeth, N. J., where 250 girls employed by the Hilson Cigar Co., struck for the re-instatement of discharged foreman; at Edgewater, N. J., where the employees of Havemeyer's Glucose Works struck against a wage reduction; at Iowa, Kansas, where the cement workers are on strike for an increase of wages; at St. Louis, where 800 brick and tile workers struck for a ten per cent advance, and a strike of all the planing mill employees is threatened if an advance demanded by them is not granted; at Springfield, Mass., where 40 more freight handlers have joined the strike of the preceding week for increased wages; at Erie, Pa., where 600 freight handlers have struck against the contract system and for recognition of the union; at the Pan-American Fair where carpenters struck against "unfair" lumber; and, finally, at Jamestown, N. Y., where 150 shoeworkers struck for discharge of non-union men and non-union superintendent.

The news from the Field of Capital for the week ending Saturday, May 11, was full of matter illustrating the concentration going on in capitalist society.

The panic in Wall street, attending the struggle for the control of the Northern Pacific railroad, between the Harriman-Rockefeller and Hill-Morgan interests, showed the need of mystery over all capital that the capitalist system imposes on capitalists, in order that they may preserve their possessions. It shows the struggle for supremacy among the capitalists themselves, that will eventually place the power of their class in ever fewer hands.

The bankruptcy of thousands of small shareholders that followed, as a logical result of that struggle, serves to demonstrate, once more, the impotency of that class, and of the small middle class in general, in capitalist affairs.

This diminution of the small shareholder is continually going on among railroads. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company reported during the week a decrease of shareholders from 28,000 to 26,000. The additional information was furnished that most of the stock is held in New York city. From this it is safe to conclude that concentration works in "quiet, conservative," as well as "ruthless, panicky" ways.